The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,382.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For year in advance delivered in Town	52	0
including postage	7[illegible]	8
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Ten lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... [illegible] As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	23	Leave Galle	1
„ Carwar	25	„ Negapatam	3
„ Mangalore	26	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Cannanore	27	„ Madras	6
„ Calicut	27	„ Coconada	8
„ Beypore	27	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Cochin	28	„ Bimlipatam	9
		„ Gopalpore	10
„ Tuticorin	29	„ False Point	11
		Arrive Calcutta	12

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th November, at noon.

Up.	Nov.	Down.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	15	Leave Bussorah	3
„ Kurrachee	19	„ Fao	3
„ Guadur	20	„ Bushire	5
„ Muscat	[illegible]	„ Linga	7
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bunder Abbas	9
„ Linga	26	„ Muscat	11
„ Bushire	29	„ Guadur	13
„ Fao	30	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive Bussorah	Dec. 1	Arrives Bombay	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas. Rs.	A.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	A.	Butchers Island and Oorun. Rs.	A.	Oolwa. Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 8th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship MALABAR, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Pearce at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Malabar.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

NOTICES.

DENTISTRY.

MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, Dentist, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practice his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment.

Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

VELOCIPEDES of every description, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. Best forged steel, with brake, and best Hickory Wheels. The French Velocipede Company, through their English Manufacturers, offer the very best Velocipedes at prices from £10 to £14. Liberal terms to Importers. The Export and Shipping Department is under the care of Tangye Brothers & Holman, of 10, Laurence Pountney Lane, London. The English Wholesale Agents are S. & E. Ransome & Co. All communications to be made to the General Manager, A. DAVIS, 14, Strand, London. Trade Mark, a Bicycle.

*** "The Velocipede, its history, and how to use it," can be obtained for 8 annas of the publisher of this Journal.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 13th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NUBIA, (2,095 tons, and 450 H. P.) Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 12th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
8th November, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of MARSEILLES beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lafarerre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of SHA MOOLCHUND NUTHOO in the Firm of the undersigned, CEASED on 4th November, instant.

NOTICE is further given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of THACKER BHOJOO DOSSANI in the Branch Firms of the undersigned, at Khangaum and Akote, CEASED on 4th November, instant.

MOOLJEE LILADHUR.

Bombay, 9th November, 1869.

REQUIRED, about February or March next, BUSINESS PREMISES in the Fort, on the Ground floor, with Godowns and if with one large upper-room preferred. State situation, size of premises, and monthly rent, by letter only to S. C., Office of this paper.

TENDERS will be received up to 4 P.M. on the 15th instant, for the PURCHASE and IMMEDIATE REMOVAL of a large quantity of RUBBLE STONE, fit for building and for conversion into Road Metal, lying in the vicinity of the sites of the New Barracks at Colaba. All information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned

C. MANT, Lieut, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Colaba.

Executive Engineer's Office, Colaba, 8th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—LOST or STOLEN from the Apollo Bunder, at about 11 A.M. on the 8th November, the property of a passenger by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal, a large brown leather PORTMANTEAU with one strap round it—one handle only—bearing the initials R T.

Any one giving information of the same to the undersigned will be rewarded.

A. EDGINTON,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 9th November, 1869.

THE BOMBAY TRADING and BANKING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of November, 1869, at 3 P.M., the following CLAIMS of this Association will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Messrs. McNESSE & Co.'s Auction-Rooms, No. 8, in Hummum Street, either separately or together, in such parcels as the Liquidators shall, prior to the commencement of the Sale, determine, and on conditions to be then and there declared:—

Claim on the Estate of Bomanjee Framjee Cama, who lately traded at Bombay under the name, style, and firm of B. F. Cama Sons & Co.

Do. on do. of Bomanjee Framjee Cama & Co. of London.

Do. on do. of Messrs. James Barber & Co. of London.

Do. on do. under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of Limjee Manockjee of Bombay.

Do. on do. of Purbhoobhoy Hurgovundass, who lately traded at Bombay in partnership with Nagurbhoy Hurgovundass as Purbhoobhoy Nagurbhoy, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of Hurridass Narronjee, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of Luckmidass Sewjee, who lately traded at Bombay as Visram Kessowjee, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of Framjee Bomanjee, Broker, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of Cursetjee Pallonjee Nicholson, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of A. B. Collett, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of Rustomjee Merwanjee Narielwalla, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of Limjee Dinshaw Davur, an Insolvent.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale, including full particulars of the several claims to be sold, comprising therein a statement of Dividends received and expected to be received, may be obtained at the Office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. of every day except Sunday until the day of Sale.—Dated this 8th day of November, 1869.

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Manager for the Liquidators.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and in the matter of the GEORGE III JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)

UPON hearing the Attorney for NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and upon reading the Petition of the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, declared in this matter on the Eighteenth day of October, instant, filed in this matter on the same day, I do order that the several persons named in the second column of the Schedule to the said Petition, being respectively Contributories of the said Company, do on or before the Twenty-second day of November next, or within four days after service of this order, pay to the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, the said Liquidator of the said Company, at his office, Apollo Street, Bombay, the several sums set opposite to their respective names in the eighth column of the said Schedule hereto, such sums being the amounts due from the said several persons respectively in respect of the Call of Rupees Three Hundred per share made by the said Liquidator, as set forth in his said Petition.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1869.

C. SARGENT.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Attorneys to the said Liquidator.

BEER and STOUT.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS.
In Quarts .... at Rs. 6 per doz.
In Pints .... „ 4 „

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by FRIEND.
In Quarts .... at Rs. 6 per doz.
In Pints .... „ 4 „

Taking a whole Cask of 8 doz. Pints or 4 doz. Quarts, the price is reduced to Rs. 5-12 for Quarts and Rs. 3-8 for Pints—Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, from 15th November, 1869, an upper storied AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, on Malabar Hill, now occupied by Dr. H. Veale. For particulars apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJI, at the Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

9th November, 1869.

REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on MILNER'S SAFES.—MILNER'S SAFES, STRONG ROOM DOORS, &c., are the best and cheapest safeguards against fire and thieves. A liberal discount allowed to the Trade.

Price lists, drawings, etc., can be had from

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
Agents for Thomas Milner & Co.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital	$50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	$35,00,00
Reserve Fund	$7,00,000

London Bankers.—The London and County Bank.

Board of Directors.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingtone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Scoot, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

Head Office—Hongkong.

Chief Manager—Victor Kresser, Esq.

Branches and Agencies.

Shanghai. Foochow. Calcutta.
Hankow. Yokohama. Bombay.
London.

Bombay Agency.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

Interest

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months .... 6 per cent per annum.
6 „ .... 5 do. do.
3 „ .... 3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND of 1⅜ PER CENT (One and three-eighth per cent) will be paid to CREDITORS on this ESTATE whose Claims have been admitted, on and after the 8th instant, between the hours of 11 and 2, on application at the Office of Mr. G. R. Wilson, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

Creditors applying for Dividend must produce the Vouchers relating to their Claims.

W. STEEL, }
G. R. WILSON, } Trustees.

6th November, 1869.

RE CULLIANJEE LUDHA, Deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, made on the 15th day of October, 1869, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the abovenamed CULLIANJEE LUDHA, deceased, were ordered to issue to NAVIBAI, widow of the said deceased; and all persons who are indebted to, or have any property belonging, to the said Estate are hereby required forthwith to pay and deliver the same, respectively, to said Navibai, widow, in Hornby Row, No. 40, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of October, 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Attorneys to Nairbai, widow.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,

BEG to announce arrival of New Stock for Seasons 69—70, ex MABEL, s. s. MAGDALA and ORISSA.

Purchasers will find a large and choice stock in all Departments for selection.

A detailed list for the guide of Mofussil Residents will shortly appear.

Further shipments daily expected.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND & RECLAMATION Co. (Limited).—We hereby give NOTICE, that in accordance with the expressed wish of several of the largest Shareholders, the MEETING ADVERTISED to be HELD on the 29th day of October, instant, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd October, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, will be HELD, at the registered office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of re-cinding the following Special Resolution, passed at a Meeting of Shareholders held on the 1st, and confirmed at a Meeting held on the 20th day of October, instant, viz.

"That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorised to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to a new Company, to be called the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited."

If it is resolved to rescind the above Resolutions, then for the purpose of passing Special Resolutions to the following effects:—

1st. That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

3rd. To confer on the Liquidator or Liquidators authority to exercise all the power given by Section 174 of Act X of 1866.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company which may hereafter be appointed be authorised to transfer, sell, convey and assign the lands, houses, hereditaments, immoveable, moveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, a Company to be formed with a Capital of thirty-five lacs, divided into 1,750 shares of Rupees Two Thousand each, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale the said 1,750 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees Two Thousand each in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, leases, engagements and obligations of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd October, 1869.

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER,
GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER,
PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
ZINC AND TIN WORKER,
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

Office No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

Works carried on No. 26, A. Grant Road.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE,

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have secured the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, and that they will OPEN FIRST-CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in these premises on the 17th INSTANT, where Hot-chops, Steaks and Oysters, &c., &c. will be served up at a minute's notice. The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room will be on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar Water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts.	Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	„	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING for Ball purposes,	Silver Foil „	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19 8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	„ 32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ BRAUNBERGER	„ 25 0	...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42 0	17 0
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26 0	14 0
„ „ HOCHEIMER	„ 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON. Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU [illegible]MER,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule, „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule, „	„ 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts.	Pts.
CHAMBERTIN,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	„ 26 0	...
MACON,	ditto	„ 21 0	...
CHABLIS,	ditto	„ 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale, Black capsule		Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale,	Yellow capsule	„ 28
COGNAC, Pale,	White capsule	„ 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	Do.	„ 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, Bright Gold color, Nutty and Dry	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15	8
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	„ 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 31	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 „ pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz. Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favourite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE superior Dublin STOUT, in Quarts at Rs. 4, and Pints at Rs. 2-4 per dozen.

If bought by whole cask of Quarts containing 4 dozen Rs. 15 per cask, and by Pints of whole cask of 7 dozen for Rs. 14. Apply to

MANOCKJEE BURJORJEE.

Terms, Cash.

11, Forbes Street, Fort.

CLARET.

Just received ex "Amiral Jurien de la Gravière"

MEDOC VIEUX	at Rs. 10	per dozen	quarts.
Do.	„ 6	„	pints.
PAUILLAC	„ 11	„	quarts.
Do.	„ 6-8	„	pints.
ST. ESTEPHE	„ 13	„	quarts.
Do.	„ 7-8	„	pints.
MARGAUX	„ 16	„	quarts

Five per cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen.

Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case 4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„ 4 „	„ 12	„
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	„ 1 „	„ 15	„
1864 Chateau Larose	„ 1 „	„ 20	„
1864 Chateau Lafite	„ 1 „	„ 25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„ 1 „	„ 22	„
Do. 10	„ 1 „	„ 30	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„ 1 „	„ 20	„
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„ 2 „	„ 18	„
Do. red	„ 2 „	„ 22	„
Do. Amontillado	„ 2 „	„ 26	„
Robertson's blue seal	„ 1 „	„ 16	„

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at .... Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „ Do. .... „ 18 „
Cognac „ Do. .... „ 16 „

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at .... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pints in 2 „ .... „ 16 „

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In 1 and 3 dozen cases at .... Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

		Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit.		Cash.
32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based, to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim,	Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim	ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Erbach	ditto 1862	22 0
29 0	Nierstein	ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg	ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg,	Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg	ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen	ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated		24 0

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf, as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
23 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

	Curaçoa	39 0
	Maraschino de Zara	39 0
	Noyeau	39 0
	Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 8
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 0
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

MANILLA CHEROOTS,

DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Number One, Cavite, Havannah Shape in boxes of 250 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Manilla shape in Boxes of 500 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Havannah shape in Boxes of 500 each.

VEGUEROS OR CABALLEROS.

Manufactured from all
CAVITE TOBACCO.

Very fine and as large as No. 1 size, in boxes of 125 each.

QUEEN'S HAVANNAHS.

Packed in Tea and Mexican Vanille Pods.
Very Choice, in boxes of 100 each.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY, 24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s. .... per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s. .... „
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s. .... „
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s. .... „
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s. .... „
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s. .... „
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s. .... „
Do. (good body) 32s. 26s. and 54s. .... „
BRANDY 22s. 32s. and 52s. .... „

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO BE LET, one large commodious and airy BUNGALOW, No. 71, situated at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of J. E. Pigot, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; one, No. 23, at Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club House; both newly whitewashed and painted. For further information apply to Mr. KESSOWJEE NAIK, at his residence, Malabar Hill, between 7 and 9 A.M., and in the office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., between 3 and 5 P.M.

KESSOWJEE NAIK.

NOTICE.

THE ARTIST'S DREAM of the JEYPORE BALL.

Copies 9 by 5½, each .... Rs. 2 } Cash.
Cartes de Visite „ .... „ 1 }

These celebrated Pictures can be obtained only of LINDLEY and WARREN, Apollo Street.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

SELLING OFF.—The following Goods are being SOLD at greatly REDUCED PRICES to clear stock:—

Accordians
Cigarettes
Concertinas
Corn Flour
Eau de Stuttgart
Embroidery for Slippers only
Enamelled Iron Ware
Fancy Goods
Glass Ware
Gold Beading
Hand Organs
Ink and Pencil Erasers
Insulators
Lady's Companions
Lamps
Lanterns
Leather Goods, Fancy
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders
Musical Boxes
Pencils, Office
Pictures
Table Linen, English
do. do. Country
Towels, English and Country
Tobacco
Toys
Wall Papers and Borders
Work Boxes
Writing Desks.

J. NEUBERG.

9 Hummum Street.

PIANOS.

Another Consignment, per Sir John Lawrence, of Solid Mahogany Square PIANOS, 7 octaves, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.

These celebrated Instruments are manufactured expressly to stand the climate of India.

This being the last batch of Pianos for the present season, Mr. Neuberg begs to request early application, having a great demand for these favourite Instruments.

Price Rs. 575 Cash and Rs. 600.

J. NEUBERG,
9 Hummum Street.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON, in cut.
Do. do. in Tins containing ½ side each.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, in cut.
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
Do. COCOA NIBS.
OSWEGO CORN FLOUR.

J. NEUBERG.

THOMPSON and COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power .... Rs. 3,200
8 „ „ .... „ 2,600
6 „ „ .... „ 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron, Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.

One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" fo curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, havng been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them.

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

*** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD & Co.'s
SUPERIOR WRITING INKS.

In stone bottles with spouts for convenience of pouring out

Pints, per bottle,	10 Annas.	Per doz.	Rs. 6 0
Quarts „ „	1 Rupee.	„ „	„ 10 0

COPYING INK.

Pints, per bottle,	1 Rupee.	Per doz.	Rs. 12 0
Quarts „ „	1-12 „	„ „	„ 20 0

BRIGHT RUBIAN RED INK.

Half pint stone bottles each 1 Rupee Per doz. .... Rs. 10 0

Dealers supplied.

SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

MUSIC FOR MILITARY BANDS.

No.		
No. 1.—	Selection from "The Contrabandista,"	A. S. Sullivan.
	The Hussar Waltz	E. Hartmann.
No. 1 A.—	Six Marches:—	
	"Nagara," Quick March	Sowerthal.
	"Crown Prince," Do.	Do.
	"La Périchole," No. 1	Burckhardt.
	"La Périchole," No. 2	Do.
	"Der Recrut," Quick March	Gung'l.
	"Corso," Do.	Lübert.
No. 2.—	Selection, "Robinson Crusoe"	Offenbach.
No. 2 A.—	Fanfare Militaire	Rossini.
	La Périchole Quadrille	Coote.
No. 3.—	"Erin" Fantasia on Irish Airs	Basquit.
No. 4 A.—	Potpourri, "La Part du Diable"	Auber.
No. 4 B.—	Galatea Waltz	Brunette.
No. 4 C.—	Recit, Air, and Chorus from "Indra"	Flotow.
	Geraldine Waltz	Charles Godfrey.
No. 5.—	Overture, "Ruler of Spirits"	C. M. Weber.
	La Carita, Sacred Chorus	Rossini.
No. 6.—	Concert Aria (for Clarionet Obligato)	Bergson.
	Le Premier Amour (Polka de Concert), for Cornet-à-Piston)	E. Neuman.
No. 6 A.—	Grand Selection, "Oberon"	Weber.
No. 235.—	Selection, "Beatrice di Tenda"	Bellini.
No. 237.—	Overture, "Mannschaft an Bord"	Suppe.
	Polka, "Die Antilope"	Gung'l.
No. 238.—	Hand-in-Hand Quadrille	Zieher.
	Violet Galop	Lamont.

Price per Part—Rs. 8 cash.

LATEST EDITION OF
CHAPPELL'S COMPLETE COLLECTION
OF
CHRISTY MINSTRELS' SONGS.

Three Vols. in one, containing 146 Songs, Duets, &c. Elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt edges, price Rs. 7 cash.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
RAMPART ROW, and FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & COMPANY'S

LIST OF
NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

		Rs.	as.
La Sonnambula	Thalberg	3	2
I. Puritani	do.	1	12
Norma	do.	2	0
Il Barbiere	do.	1	12
Stradella	do.	2	0
Lucia de Lammermoor	do.	2	8
Semiramide	do.	4	0
Miserere D'Allegri	Liszt.	4	4
L'Africaine No. 1	do.	3	2
Do. „ 2	do.	5	0
La Gazza Ladra	Leybach	2	8
Jone	do.	3	0
Le Pré aux Clercs	do.	3	0
Don Juan	do.	3	0
Othello	do.	2	0
I. Puritani	do.	3	2
Guillaume Tell	do.	3	4
Freychutz	do.	2	12
Les Noces des Figaro	do.	2	8
La Petite Russie	Blumenthal	2	8
Une Larme	do.	2	6
Le Gondolier	do.	2	6
La Caressante	do.	2	8
La Source	do.	1	14
Badinage	do.	1	8
Faust	Burgmuller	2	8
L'Africaine	Kruger	3	8
Faust	do.	3	12
Chant du Soir	Ketterer	1	6
Il Fuoco Fatuo	Sanfiorenza	2	8
La Cascade des Roses	Ascher	1	10
Les Fitres de la Garde	do.	1	4
La Zingara	do.	1	8
I Vepres Siciliani	Coop	2	8
La Forza de Destino	do.	3	2
Tanhaüser	Jaell	1	8
La Juire	Voss	3	2
La Baladine	do.	2	8
L'Usignuolo	Valse Gungl	2	4
Danza dei Pazzi	do. do.	2	4
Un Saluto all Italia	do. do.	1	14
Storie Intime	do. Rovere	2	8
Principe Reale	do. do.	3	2
Domani Quaresima	do. do.	2	12
Chiacchiere	Galop do.	1	8
Qui Vive	do. Ganz	2	10
L'Africaine	Polka	1	8
Un Saluto	do.	1	0
Schneider	do.	1	8
Visconta	do.	1	0
Pochini	do.	1	8
La Milanese	do.	1	4
Rabadan	do.	1	14
Dichiarazioni Amorose	Mazurka	1	8
Sempre Sola	do.	1	4

PIANOFORTE DUETS.

		Rs.	as.
Faust	Leybach	3	12
Il Barbiere	do.	4	0
Four Pieces	Schuman	3	2
Lucia di Lammermoor	Menozzi	3	4
Un Ballo in Maschera	Cerimeli	4	6
Belisario	do.	3	0
Anna Bolena	do.	2	0
Giuramento	do.	2	8
Il Barbiere	Menozzi	2	10

*** The above prices are for nett cash. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay, 12th October, 1869. SOUNDY & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

W. B. DAVIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and AGENT,
106, Leadenhall Street,
London,

EXECUTES INDENTS and COMMISSIONS for every description of English and Foreign GOODS at the uniform Commission of 5 per cent. on cost.

MESS AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN.

Special terms on application.

Bankers.—The Agra Bank, and Branches.

W. B.—Sole Agents for

CARRE'S PATENT FREEZING APPARATUS.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

COLABAS, Mazagons, Back Bays and Freres have been in great demand, at Rs. 1,830, 1,425, 620, and 215, respectively, for time.

CHINA.

HONGKONG, 18th Oct.

OPIUM.—Patna, New,	$545
Old,	515
Benares, New,	520
Old,	...
Malwa,	665
Persian	560 nom
COTTON.—Bombay,	18¾ a 23
Calcutta,	17 a 22

EXCHANGE & BULLION.

(Bank Rates.)

On London, 6 months' sight Bank Bills, 4/6 a 4/6¼.
Private Bills, 4/6¾.
with Documents, 4/6¾.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 226¾
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 226½.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 5½ per cent.prem.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, $23.10 per tael.
Bar Silver, 7 per cent., prem. nom.

CARGOES.

Cargo per mail steamer Emeu—

For London 1,696 bales Silk; for Marseilles 465 bales Silk, for Bombay 354 chests and 130 bales silk. Treasure for Bombay, 3lakhs.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 9.

Lynch, Ensign, 95th Regiment, to go before, from Poona.
Black, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Sholapore.
Tennant, Captain, 108th Regiment, to join, from England.
Campbell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ireland.
Macwhirter, Cornet, 19th Hussars, to join, from England.
Berne, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to join, from Ireland.
Aitken, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, from England.
Cooper, Ensign, 105th Regiment, to join, from England.
Hammond, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Bignell, Ensign, 106th Regiment, to join, from England.
Jones, Captain, Bengal Army, on duty, from London.
Austin, Ensign, 109th Regiment, to join, from England.
Lloyd, Captain, 25th Regiment, to join, from England.
Reyne, Captain, 37th Regiment, to join, from England.
Harvey, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment, to join, from England.
Mackay, Ensign, 25th (King's Own) Regiment, to join, from England.
Going, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, from Ireland.
Huyshe, Ensign, 12th Regiment, from England.
Barr, Colonel, Resident Baroda, on leave, from England.
Abbott, Brigadier General, Commandant Hydrabad Contingent, on duty, from Sholapore.
Bunny, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from England.
Halifax, Ensign, 19th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Gilmour, Captain, 2-21st Fusiliers, on duty, from Rangoon.
Leader, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on duty, from Poona.
Baird, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, G. T. Survey of India, on duty, from Poona.
Harvey, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Currie, Lieutenant Colonel, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Leckie, Bt. Lieutenant Colonel, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Baker, Major, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Dixon, Captain, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Smyth, Captain, 39th Regiment, on duty from Ireland.
Tryon Captain, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Hore, Captain, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Chambers, Captain, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Gatty, Captain, 29th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Bradford, Captain, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Wynen, Captain, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Clarkson, Captain, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Leader, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Madras.
Sharples, Lieutenant, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Oldfield, Lieutenant, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Harmar, Lieutenant, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Tarleton, Lieutenant, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Boydell, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Berkeley, Lieutenant, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Mallet, Lieutenant, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Barlow, Lieutenant, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Egerton, Lieutenant, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Marchant, Lieutenant, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Bell, Ensign 58th Regiment on duty from Portsmouth.
Cautley, Ensign, 38th Regiment, to join, from England.
Luby, Lieutenant, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Cowslade, Lieutenant, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Beatty, Ensign, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Beresford, Ensign, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Chevers, Ensign, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Whalley, Ensign, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Tufnell, Ensign, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Cumberland, Ensign, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Denning, Ensign, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Abbott, Ensign, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Bruce, Ensign, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Clark Captain, 8th Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Conran, Ensign, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Hamilton, Pay Master, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Jobberns, Quartermaster, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Ross, Surgeon, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Davies, Assistant Surgeon, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Sankey, Assistant Surgeon, 39th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.
Miles, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty from Aden.
Kennedy, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona;
Hicks, Cornet, 3rd Hussars, on duty, from London.
Rogers, Cornet, 3rd Hussars, on duty, from London.
Law, Lieutenant, 21st Fusiliers, on duty, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 9.

James, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Calcutta.
Johnstone Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Calcutta.
Ollivant, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty to Allahabad.
Lloyd Captain 25th Regiment on duty, to Bareilly.
Reyne, Captain 37th Regiment, on duty to——
Harvey, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment, on duty to Bareilly.
Cautley, Ensign 38th Regiment, on duty to Bareilly.
Pemberton, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Service, on duty, to Allahabad.

POONA BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier-General T. Addison, C.B., Commading Poona Brigade.

Poona, 7th November, 1869.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence to proceed to Bombay, to appear before the General Examination Committee:—

Lieutenant and Adjutant Hunter, 24th N. I., from 8th November to 17th November.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 8th November, 1869.

95th Foot—Major General Frederick Holt Robe, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Major General John Ffoliott Crofton, transferred the Coloneicy of the 6th Foot. Dated 5th September 1869.

45th Foot—Ensign John Humfrey, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Frederick Theophilus Goad, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 23rd July 1869.

Ensign Percy Charles Heath to be Lieutenant, vice J. Humfrey, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 23rd July 1869.

Brevet)

* * * * * * *

Brevet—Colonel Thomas Tapp, C. B., from Lieutenant Colonel 103rd, to be Major General. Dated 5th September 1867.

* * * * * * *

Captain Richard D. Astley, 49th Foot, to be Major. Dated 5th September 1867.

The undermentioned Officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard:—

Lieutenant H J. Rawle, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Staff Surgeon J. W. Hulseberg is appointed to the medical charge of the Colaba Sanitarium.

The services of No 1143, Private William Minnis, 59th Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Commissary General for employment in the Commissariat Department.

With reference the Clause VI. of G. O. G 849 of 14th August 1862, Barrack Sergeant Patrick O'Halloran, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, having completed his contracted term of service second period, will join the General Depot, Poona, in view to his discharge being carried out.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Emeu (s)	Babot..........	China, October 19.
	Oriental (s)	Turner	Calcutta, October 19.
	H. M.'s Jumna (s)...	Pickard..	Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Burmah (s)	Lewis...........	Calcutta.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa.

The ship The Foundling, Varian, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Choice, for London.
Brig Letitia, for Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4 Colonel Fytche........Boyd ....Moulmein, Oct. 14.
Magnificent ....Thomas........Bombay, Oct. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4 Catherine Apcar (s)... —— ...... ——
Wild Rose .... —— ...... ——
Star of Erin .... —— ...... ——

Passenger per ship Magnificent—Mrs. J. Wheeler.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1050	Pontiac, Skilling—Volkart Brothers.	July 13
1129	John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon & Co.	July 25
463	Jane Kilgour, Greive—Harbord & Co.	July 22
1193	Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 22
778	Rocklight, Ennis—Coupland & Co.	July 29
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Aug. 11
722	Woosung, Bourner	Aug. 12
1182	Magdala, Evans	Aug. 12
1047	Daniel Rankin, Hartwell—Harbord & Co.	Aug. 12
797	Burmah, Pearse	Aug. 20
1270	*Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.*	*Aug. 21*
1372	Calcutta, Morrison	Aug. 21
498	Thomas S. Stowe, Sexton	Aug. 21
1162	*Tythonus, Green—Ewart, Latham & Co.*	*Aug. 21*
321	Tantivey, Picknaney	Aug. 21
434	*Anna, Gunnulsen*	*Aug. 23*
1192	*Asiana, Selkirk—W. Nicol & Co.*	Aug. 24
1027	Bonnie Dundee, Connoor	Aug. 25
1434	*Westminster, Berryman*	*Aug. 26*
737	Moss Rose, Bustin—Wallace & Co.	Aug. 27
1328	Hahneman, Vanuurden—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 28
1215	*Tethys, Evans—E. Bates & Co.*	*Aug. 28*
966	Tanjier, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
1177	Napier, Tait—Owen & Okell	Sept. 4
1435	*British Sceptre, Pendall—E. Bates & Co.*	*Sept. 8*
905	Zuleika, Thompson	Sept. 8
1594	Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
1244	John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
1391	Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
713	Romulus, Needham	Sept. 8
721	*Mars, Richtering*	Sept. 10
1237	*Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.*	*Sept. 10*
776	Elizabeth Ostle, Glaister	Sept. 10
872	Bella Maria, Lopeg	Septt 13
1324	Juventa, Holmes—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 13
1245	Eastern Light, McFee	Sept. 14
1127	Mic Mac, Robinson	Sept. 15
423	G. R. Mosle, Kuck	Sept. 15
425	Eros B'Jorn	Sept. 16
1254	City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 20
1117	Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 20
1296	William Fairbairn—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Sept. 23
1299	Hannah Law, Dawson.	Sept. 24
1152	Tythonus, Green.	Sept. 24
607	Mars, Richtering.	Sept. 27
1245	Eastern Light, McFee.	Sept 27
904	Frederick Armstrong.	Sept. 27
1450	Greyhound, Jackson.	Sept. 29
1703	Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers.	Sept. 30
861	Ambrose, Carnell—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 30
425	Eros, B'Jorn—G. S. King & Co.	Oct. 2
732	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 2
090	T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen and Okell.	Oct. 2
1148	White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 2
764	Eleutheria, Burchart.	Oct. 2
772	J. P. Smith, Hutchinson.	Oct. 2
1283	Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 4
911	Marietta, M. Medanich.	Oct. 4
1193	Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 5
1213	Eriminia, Shields—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 5
1109	Marathon, Dingwell—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 6
996	Braunstone, Owen—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 6
1225	Western Belle, Montgomery	Oct. 7
1285	British Flag, Mills.	Oct. 10
995	Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co.	Oct 18
	FROM LONDON.	
939	Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	June 21
711	Jalawar, Carruthers	July 3
713	Bacchante, McLeod	July 14
23	Castle Avon, Shields	July 17
468	Anazi, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co.	July 23
1166	Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	July 28
1153	Salisbury, True—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 6
982	P. Somawutty, Blake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	Aug. 21
1006	Napoleon, Gillespie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 20
1031	Reigate, Morris	Aug. 20
1250	Windsor Castle, Douglas—R. Steuart & Co.	Aug. 26
1197	Euterpe, Cocene—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
799	Cingala, Neilson	Sept. 1
1188	Scimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	Sept. 1
512	Marinus, Angeline	Sept. 3
1207	Zoroaster, Baker—Ritchie, Steuart &, Co.	Sept. 8
1244	Rajpoot, Andrews—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 9
1033	Sam Mendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept 14
	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 15
1174	Leaping Water—Bell, Ventz and Lucius	Sept. 21
975	John Temperley, Tucker—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 24
1700	Birkby, Garrett—Stenhous & Co.	Sept. 30
660	Coromandel, Dow.	Oct. 5
1196	Michael Scott, Llewellyn—R. Steuart & Co.	Oct 6
945	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 9
678	Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
	FROM CARDIFF.	
1205	Red Jacket, Tate	Sept. 8
504	Jessie Jameson, Bell.	Sept. 20
	FROM BASSEIN.	
1197	Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 1
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
	T B. Oard	Sept. 1
544	Marie Chonpat	Sept. 2
	Black Prince, Saddler	Sept. 9
390	Acacia Henderson	Sept. 16
680	Garnock, Robert—Bell & Co.	Oct. 2
505	Auriga, Ronaldson	Oct. 9
	FROM NEWPORT.	
670	Royal Albert, Davies	Aug. 23
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
639	Cutch Merchant	Oct. 2
760	Arracan, Stricker—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.	Aug. 30
965	C. N. Hajee Mahomed Seedick	Sept 13
317	Oneiza, Spurr—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 14
776	Robert	Sept. 22
394	Bussorah, Turnbull	Oct. 1
830	Baldovan, Watt—Finlay Clark & Co.	Oct. 19
1277	Lalla Rookh, Willis—Wallace & Co.	Oct. 19
	FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
3000	Europe (s), Rolland	Sept. 17
	FROM CLYDE.	
599	Index, Kerr	Sept. 11
805	Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co.	Mar. 11
994	City of Amoy, Murdock—W. Nicol & Co.	July 23
349	Teviotdale—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 14
941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
422	Jane Avery	Aug. 21
845	Havering, Masted—Volkart Brothers.	Aug 24
768	James Russell, Mackay—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 24
850	Lammershagen, Jorgensen	Sept. 3
978	Norval, Taylor	Sept. 6
1060	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8
	Arethusa, Lamont.	Sept. 24
1199	City of Athens, Carnaghan.	Oct. 1
910	Jane Leech, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	Oct. 5
1180	Queen of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 9
	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
997	Peter Denney, Adam	July 26
	FROM SHIELDS.	
	Tasmania	Mar. 13
	Golden Dream	July 16
	FROM BANGKOK.	
424	Eena, Brumell	Aug. 30
505	Elizabeth, Owen	Aug. 15
	FROM HAMBURGH.	
768	Adolph, Meyer—Volkart Brothers.	July 2
	FROM RANGOON.	
886	G. F. O. Heyn, Broksch	Aug. 8
1164	Attila, Green—Wallace & Co.	Aug. 24
1120	Kentuckian	Aug. 1
797	Zurich, Grange	Sept 6
537	Malta, Corrigall—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 30
397	Baron Macaulay, Cunningham—C. N. Cama.	Oct. 6
538	Annie Baker.	Oct. 6
	FROM MAULMAIN.	
1406	Timor Shaw, Winter	Sept. 16
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
1393	Benares, Moyes	Aug. 10
	FROM HONGKONG.	
1007	Robilla, Dougall—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 20
391	Istapa.	Sept. 18
	FROM PENANG.	
585	Fathe Salam	July 18
	FROM BOSTON	
868	St. Albans, Farnham & Co.	July 10
962	Timour, Spooner—Tudor & Co.	Aug. 10
	FROM BORDEAUX.	
	Amanda, Pettit	Sept. 21
	Noel, Burglat	Oct. 1
	Atlantic, Grimaud	Oct. 4

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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Under MR. MACDONALD AND MISS COLLETT.

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The Fort School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—
Holy Scripture. | Geography, Political and [Physical.
English Grammar and Composition. | Map-Drawing.
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| Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes............Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class.................................. „ 7½ „
Fourth and Fifth Classes............ „ 10 „
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music..............Rs. 10

BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

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MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

MR. BARNARD begs to inform the MERCHANTS and BANKERS of Bombay of the ARRIVAL of his CARBONIZED PENS, and that they will shortly be submitted to their notice.
Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

WILSON—October 28th, at Shillong, the wife of Captain Wilson, R.A., of a son.
ROBERTSON—November 2nd, at Hazareebaugh, the wife of Vincent S. Robertson, Esq., Bengal Police, of a daughter.
FARQUHARSON—November 3rd, at Elembazar, Beerbhoom, the wife of William W. Farquharson, Esq., of a daughter.
PAYNE—November 4th, at Barrackpore, the wife of H. F. Payne, Esq., of a son.
CLARTON.—November 5th, at No. 4, Hastings' Street, Calcutta the wife of Mr. H. Clarton, of a daughter.
STEWART—November 5th, at No. 43 Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of Robert Stewart, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOYD—HEALEY.—November 4th, at Calcutta, James Boyd, Esq., of County Wexford, Ireland, to Mary Jane, relict of the late D. R. Healey, of Almorah.

DEATH.

COHN—November 3rd, at Galle, Mr. John Henry Cohn.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

WILSON—*October 26th, at Nagode, the wife of Major Wilson,* 8th Regiment N. I., of a son, prematurely.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BUCKNER—*October 22nd, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. J. W. Buckner, Post Master, of a daughter.*
NIELSEN—October 26th, at Nynee Junction, East Indian Railway, the wife of Mr. N. C. Nielsen, Station Master, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MONRO—October 25th, at Agra, of dysentery, Mr. James Monro, of the Customs Department, aged 66 years 8 months and 25 days.
CORBITT—November 1st, at Muttra, Marie Antoinette, the beloved wife of Edmund Corbitt, R.M., 11th (P. A. O.) Hussars.
BLEAZBY—November 5th, at Agra, Lionel Bernard, the infant son of Mr. Geo. B. Bleazby, aged 7 months.

CHINA.

DEATH.

DICK—September 21st, Margaret Lawrie, the wife of Thomas Dick, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai, aged 34.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

THE most superficial observer can hardly fail to notice the change that is passing over English society. If we bear in mind the state of things which existed even so late as twenty years ago, the general principles of conduct which influenced or regulated the different classes in their lives, the manners, and dress of the men and women, and if we compare these with the state of things in the present day, the general tone of morality, the fashions of costume, it is impossible not to acknowledge that we are on the eve of a social revolution. The question crops up in a thousand ways, and it is useless to turn away from it. No blinding of the eyes can keep it out of sight for long. Now it takes one shape and then another. To-day it is the subjection of woman, to-morrow it is Mademoiselle Schneider, or Formosa, and the day after it is something else. People were shocked at first to see the picture drawn by the *Saturday Review* of the girl of the period. It was denounced as a libel. Young English women were not so bad as all that. But those who reflected on what they daily saw before them could not help acknowledging that the picture, if repulsive, was certainly copied from nature, and was, moreover, wonderfully faithful to it. *Now*, no room is left for doubt, and girls of the period may be counted by hundreds or thousands. London at the present moment is shocked at the representation of a play called "Formosa," but it is merely the old story repeated again. The press cries out and inveighs in the strongest terms against the taste of producing such a piece, but the general public are as pleased to go and see a naughty thing as ever. The theatre is crammed full every night, and, of course, the hits are only too palpable. The most humiliating part of the whole business is the revelation made by the proprietor in a letter addressed to the *Times*. Mr. Chatterton says that it is all very well for the press to abuse him, but he must candidly confess that he is not fired with such philanthropy towards the human species or with such enthusiasm for his profession as should induce him to ruin himself merely to please a few lovers of the legitimate drama—that for years he had brought out at considerable expense to himself the plays of Shakespeare and other great dramatists, but it has been with our invariable result, viz., empty boxes—that, as he professes to be merely a plain caterer of amusement for the public, he has no choice, if he wishes to earn a livelihood which he does, but to give the public what they really want and have a relish for at the time. The result is that the theatre is crammed night after night. What, may we ask, is the inference from all this? Is it not that the public taste has wonderfully changed during the last few years; that whereas formerly men and women went to the theatre to see clever delineations of character or to be amused with the wit or humour of a piece; now they go to hear the *double entendre* and to see the contortions of the nautch girl. But after all Formosa is merely a straw that shows which way the wind is blowing. For many years past, or indeed even since the introduction of the railway system, and since the English have taken to travelling abroad, it was evident that the looseness of Continental morals must sooner or later infect English life and society. It is impossible for people to mix together without, almost unconsciously to themselves, contracting each other's habits, both of manner and thought. Those who go yearly to Paris or Vienna may at first have been shocked at what they saw and heard, but the constant repetition of their visits has reconciled them to most of their previous dislikes. They don't see any harm after all in Mademoiselle Schneider. The fact, says our returned traveller, is that the English are too squeamish, and we should be none the worse if a little more freedom were granted to actors and actresses. The plea thus addressed by the individual to himself, or to some less liberal companion, comes at last to be acted upon by society generally.

If the English stage is rapidly taking its tone from the "Palais Royal," what shall we say of the English dress of the day—of all those arts and artifices by which women who covet admiration desire to add to their attractions. The paint pot and the enamel, the pads and the respirators, promise to leave very little of the original form left to view at all. Women are becoming more and more absorbed in trying to beautify themselves outwardly, and are becoming more and more careless about any of the accomplishments of the mind. There is, moreover, an utter disregard of many of those proprieties of conduct which at one time were supposed to add so much to the charm of the sex. The manners of the girl of the period are copied but too faithfully. It is thought that they attract far more than those gentle ways which were in fashion at one time. The fast girl is rapidly becoming the rule, the quiet one will soon be the exception. Even the conversation that goes on in the present day between men and women shows how much greater laxity in morals prevails now than did some years ago. Many a girl will use expressions that would have called a blush to the cheeks of her mother, and it is a common thing for men to admit that they can now say things to women which they dared not have uttered to them some years ago. What does all this betoken, but that a great change is coming over English society, and that all our old notions of what is right and proper are likely to be utterly subverted.

If we turn to literature the effects of the last ten or fifteen years are equally clear. Our novels are rapidly being modelled after the French pattern. The plots now turn on adultery or other sins of this class, and what is a still worse sign, some of the most popular and most immoral works are written by women. If Miss Austin had lived in the present day, it is doubtful whether her works would even have been read. "Cometh up as a Flower," and novels of this class would not have given "Pride and Prejudice" a chance with the public. Even poetry is affected by the taste of the day. Mr. Swinbourne has gone beyond Tommy Moore in his most amorous days, and, what is more, succeeded in getting a respectable publisher in London for his poems. Nor is the periodical literature untainted. Miss Braddon continues the most popular contributor to the magazines, and her style has been too faithfully copied by many others.

If we turn to education, there also we find the spirit of innovation has crept in, but fortunately for good. The old views regarding both the manner of teaching and the things that should be taught are giving way to the practical, or as it is now the fashion to term it, the positive tendency of the age. The classics are gradually losing ground and are making place for science. Technical education is daily being more loudly called for. Women are being taught the same studies as men. What effect all these changes will produce, it is now impossible to say, but that they will effect English society at large needs hardly to be stated.

If we turn in another direction we shall still find evidence of the change. The position of woman, both as a subject and as a wife, is considered by some of the most intellectual men of the day to be a disgrace to the country. It is maintained that she is virtually a slave to man who rules her as a despot, and it is urged that she should be put on a perfect equality with him. Some even go so far as to advocate that she should, equally with man, take her share in the government of the country. Mr. Mill, and he has numerous disciples, says *that as every law of the country affects the woman* just as much as it does the man, it is a hardship *that she should be denied the same power as* he possesses. Whether the country will ever *adopt these views does not concern us here, but* that such views should be enunciated by a large *party of intellectual men shows that some change* will probably be brought about before long in the social status of the woman. Even the most conservative of men are inclined to admit that a change is required, although they are not prepared to say what that change should be.

It would be useless to pursue the subject further. In every direction we see signs which betoken that England is at this moment passing through an important era in her history. Her social system is rapidly undergoing renovation to suit itself to the altered circumstances of the day. Into what form society will shape herself some years hence, it is difficult to say, but there is no doubt that it must conform itself more and more to the democratic spirit which prevails now throughout the civilised world.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, who arrived by the mail steamer on Monday, left yesterday afternoon for Calcutta.

THE "Trichinopoly Chronicle" states that Mr. Hogg, the Police Inspector of Perambalur Taluq, has shot a splendid specimen of the royal tiger, in the village of Carambur. The animal is said to have committed great havoc among the cattle, and was a terror to the villagers in consequence. It measured a little more than four feet in height, and about twelve feet from the tip of the nose to the tail.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Delhi Gazette," writing from Jullundur on the 1st instant, says—"You do not seem to have heard of a melancholy case of suicide that occurred here lately. Captain Williams, of the Staff Corps and interpreter to the 92nd, put an end to his existence owing, they say, to pecuniary embarrassments producing mental derangement. He cut his throat with a razor and was found on his bed weltering in his blood. Medical aid was at hand, but it was of no avail."

MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 15TH OCTOBER.

UNPLEASANT rumours are rife of great reductions likely to be made in the army next spring. It is said that Mr. Cardwell has come to the conclusion that the result of the Dartmoor experiments is to show that a tiny band of soldiers defensively employed can, if carefully intrenched, repel a much superior force. He is then, it is also stated, ready to jump to the conclusion that consequently an army which is only intended to act defensively, if taught the science of throwing up field intrenchments, can be safely reduced in its numerical strength. It can hardly be supposed that such rumours are really credible: it can hardly be credited that even Mr. Cardwell could be competent to display with one flourish such an amount of military ignorance and of absurd argument. The only reason that would lead anybody to credit such a report is, that it is well known that Mr. Cardwell has resolved to effect a reduction of military expenditure, that he is hardly able to encounter the difficulties of administrative reorganization on account of an ignorance of the details of the military profession, and that in despair of finding anything else to reduce, he might wildly begin to reduce the combatants who are so readily reached. If the Minister of War does, however, pursue such a short-sighted policy, there are plenty of pens in the press, and of tongues in the House of Commons, which will not fail to point out to him that any reduction of the combatant branches, while the administrative departments are left untouched, actually increases instead of diminishes the cost of the soldier to the country. A lump sum might, indeed, be knocked off the army estimates by such a course, but the individual cost of each soldier would be greater. It can hardly be seriously supposed that Mr. Cardwell will attempt to inaugurate such a policy, and it is still more difficult to believe that if he did so, he would be permitted by public opinion to carry it out. It cannot be denied that those who had expected great and useful army reforms from the present Ministry are rapidly losing faith in the capabilities of those who at present guide the counsels of the War Office. There are great questions which demand solution, but are said hardly to receive attention, while others are so timidly dealt with that the reforms in them will be infinitesimal. For instance, the purchase system which should, if popular opinion were consulted, be at once abolished is likely only to be so far limited that the rank of ensign will be abolished, all ensigns be made lieutenants, and the cost of the lieutenancy as a first commission be reduced to £450. If this is all that can be advanced as the result of War Office administration next February, it will not be surprising if both Parliament and country complain clamorously of a meagre advantage.

The Royal Warrant for the formation of the Department of Control has been actually agreed to by both the War Office and the Treasury which have for so long been fighting over its provisions, and has at last been sent to the Queen for signature. It will probably be promulgated on the 1st November, and will come into effect about the middle of that month. Its terms have been somewhat modified. It was originally proposed that the officers employed in the department should receive a consolidated pay to cover all pay and allowances; instead, it has been ultimately decided, that the Deputy Controllers shall receive £3 per day, the Assistant Controllers £2 per day, and the Acting Controllers £1 per day; while allowances for forage, fuel, and lodging will be regulated according to the requirements of the station at which each individual officer is quartered. The Deputy Controllers will have the relative rank of Brigadier-General, the Assistant Controllers that of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Acting Controllers that of Major.

Considerable opposition has been offered to the introduction of the squadron system in place of the troop system into the organization of the cavalry, but this opposition seems to be rapidly dying away, and there can be little doubt that the squadron system is now a *fait accompli* in the British service.

The non-pivot drill, which was brought into use by those officers who were also in favour of the squadron system, has not been so fortunate as the sister reform; it has been for the present suppressed by the publication of the new official book of cavalry regulations, but there can be little doubt that its suppression is only temporary. It cannot be believed that the British army will alone be permanently allowed to retain a drill which is clumsy and wasteful of time, and which has been abandoned by every other service in the world. If for no other reason, the pivot drill ought to be abandoned because it causes such an undue amount of learning from both officers and men. This was all very well when soldiers served for life, but if we are really to have short periods of enlistment, we must have a simplified drill, which can be rapidly and easily acquired by recruits. If this were the only reason, it would be sufficient to condemn the obsolete and antiquated field movements which have been lately officially dogmatised, but there is another even more important. The non-pivot system of drill is not only much more simple, but also much more rapid; it allows troops to wheel up to either flank, to form to either flank, and to assume formations in one motion in any direction and on any point. For both cavalry and infantry it is immensely superior to the existing system, yet it has been suppressed.

A short account of the history of the Abyssinian Expedition has just appeared from the pen of Captain Hozier, who acted in Abyssinia as Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Napier of Magdala. It is well known in literary circles that this work has only been issued to correct some of the errors which have been promulgated by previous writers on the campaign, with regard to several controverted points that could not be noticed in such a work as the official compilation of the statistics of the campaign, which is being prepared at the War Office and is already in the press.

The doctors of military science have discovered a wonderful fact. Some practical artillerists have ventured to declare that a projectile, fired from a gun laid point blank, actually rose in the air on the discharge of the piece. "Impossible," cried the mathematician, "the discharged projectile cannot rise when fired from a gun laid point blank: it must fall instantly after leaving the muzzle under the influence of gravity." Still, those who asserted the fact held to their opinion, and the experiment was tried by placing successive targets in front of the gun. To the wonder of the mathematicians, it was found that the projectile, at a short distance from the muzzle, instead of striking the target some inches vertically below the line of prolongation of the axis of the piece, actually struck ten feet above. Science was nonplussed; but the practical men have found a solution for the apparent inconsistency. It is now proved that the explosion of the powder and the resistance of the projectile form a resultant force which acting on the gun tilts its muzzle up into the air, and so at the moment of the discharge gives the piece an elevation, which for a long time passed unnoticed. Henceforward, therefore, point blank range must either become an impossibility, or must be defined in terms totally different to those at present in vogue.

An interesting series of letters on the Russian fortresses is being published in the *Times*: they are too long to either quote or condense, and are available to all readers in the columns of the leading journal. At the same time the *Pall Mall Gazette* informs us that "a committee of engineer officers has been sent by the *Russian War Department to Lithuania, for the* purpose of inquiring into the best means of *strengthening the defences of that province. The* principal strategic points at which the investigations are being on are Kovno, Grodno, Slonim, *Minsk, and Orsza, on the Dnieper. There are at* present four fortresses in Lithuania, Brzesc, Bob*rujsk, Vilna, and Dunaberg; but it is considered* that these places, however strong in themselves, are too far distant from each other to form a connected line of defences. *The War Department*, under the direction of the Minister, Gene*ral Milutyn, has also been very busy of late in* suppressing the last traces of the old organisation of the Cossacks. The first blow aimed at this organisation was the removal to the Caucasus of the Cossacks, of the Black Sea, who were established in 1780 on the eastern cost of the Sea of Azoff and on the shores of the River Kouban. The change has proved by no means favourable to these Cossacks, whose numbers have already been diminished by one-half by disease and insufficiency of food. The other Cossacks, established on the Don, the Oural, &c., have been permitted to remain in their old settlements, but their arms have been taken away from them, and they have been reduced to the condition of peasants."

There can be no doubt that affairs in France are causing serious uneasiness. The danger of revolution and of disturbance is at present small, but it is clearly felt by both friends and enemies that the quiet of the Empire depends entirely in the health of the Emperor. If Louis Napoleon were to die, the peaceful assurances of France, Austria, and Prussia, which Lord Clarendon so loudly vaunted the other day, would be of little worth. It would be very probable that any claimant for the throne would be forced to make war with Prussia; and the war in central Europe once commenced, where will it end? There can be no doubt that the interest of England is to maintain a strict alliance with Prussia. Prussia will never be aggressive towards England: she forms a strong barrier and inestimable ally against the two dangerous powers, France and Russia, and could be of great service against either. This the English people more quickly than English statesmen are beginning to perceive; and although defensive and offensive alliances are not things of the present day, the public feeling of the two countries is drawing towards each other. This is the foundation of a surer and firmer alliance than any penned by the most cunning diplomatists or cemented by the signets of the ablest princes.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY].

MR. GRANT DUFF ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, 22ND OCT.

In a long speech made by Mr. Grant Duff on Indian affairs to his constituents, he dwelt upon the duty of England to promote the happiness of the natives of India, to prevent and mitigate famine, and to construct railways and irrigational works. He praised the advantages offered by the Civil Service and the Staff Corps, and said that it was impossible to conceive anything more utterly opposed to the policy of England than the annexation of Burmah.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Groogrets (sic) party have proposed a resolution urging a retrenchment in military expenditure and a negotiation for a general disarmament.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

LONDON, 26TH OCT.

The Great Eastern has sailed with the Indian cable on board.

Mr. Stansfeld has been appointed Secretary to the Treasury, vice Mr. Ayrton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

The following is the result of the Cambridgeshire stakes:—

Westminster ....First
Cordane ....Second.
Cardinal Corn (sic) ....Third.

LONDON, 19TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 9⅜d.

The Manchester Market is dull and heavy. Prices are quite unchanged.

The ships Bayard and Vicksburg have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 21ST OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 20th October show the following results:

Reserve of Notes.£9,000,000 ......Dec. £ 375,000
Bills discounted.£14,000,000 (?)..Dec. £1,125,000
Cash ....£20,500,000......Dec. £1,375,000

The ship Erato has arrived from Bombay.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 22ND OCT., NOON.

The Cotton Market opens quiet.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton ..... 92,000 bales.
„ „ „ „ Surats.... 60,000 „
„ Import of Cotton .... 71,000 „
„ „ Surats.... 56,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton ....435,000 „
„ „ Surats.... 335,000 „

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

The ship Slieve Bloom has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 23RD OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

Consols .... 93¼d.
Oriental Bank Shares .. ..£43 10s.
Chartered „ „ ....£18 10s.
„ Mercantile Bank shares.... £33.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares.........................£38.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities .... £92.
5 „ „ „ £105¾
5½ „ „ „ ......£110½.
Exchange on India 1s. 117-16d. to 1s. 11½d.

Total coin in Banks of England and France £68,000,000.

Notes outstanding £78,500,000.

The ships Anna, Rathfern, Millwall and Botanist have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 25TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was rather firmer.

Price of Fair Dhollera has been omitted in transmission.

The Delhi, from Southampton, takes £16,000 in gold for Bombay.

The ships Victory, Newhersfield" (? Weathersfield) and Pembroke Castle have arrived from Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 2nd instant was delivered in London to-day.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 12TH OCT.

THE royal mail steamer Geelong arrived from Galle on the 28th September, several days in advance of contract time. Telegraphic intelligence *via* Adelaide was received on the 26th.

In the Legislative Assembly the debate upon Mr. Byrne's motion (expressing disapproval at the appointment by the Governement of a gentleman without a seat in Parliament to the office of Commissioner of Customs) has resulted in the defeat of the Government who thereupon resigned. Mr. Byrne was subsequently sent for and succeeded in forming the following Ministry:—

Chief Secretary......................Mr. Macpherson
Treasurer...............................Mr. Byrne
Commissioner of Customs......Mr. Cohen
Attorney General..................Mr. MacDonnell
Minister of Lands..................Mr. MacKean
Minister of Mines..................Mr. J. T. Smith
Commissioner of Public Works...Mr. Reeves
Minister of Railways..............Mr. Longmore

Six of the new Administration have been re-elected, Messrs. Reeves and Byrne having been defeated by a large majority. No definite policy has yet been made public, but on the re-assembling of Parliament, it is the intention of Government to proceed with those measures already before Parliament.

During the past week apprehensions of a prolonged drought have been allayed by heavy rains not only in Victoria but throughout the neighbouring Colonies, and the reports from the squatting and agricultural districts are reassuring.

The revenue returns for the year show an increase *of over £300,000.*

Herr Bandemann, the German Tragedian, has appeared at the Theatre Royal in "Hamlet" and "Narcisse," and achieved a most unqualified success in each character. Miss Milly Palmer has not yet appeared, but Miss Rose Evans rapidly established herself as a great favourite with the public.

Business dull. Exchange three quaters per cent. premium sixty days sight. Discount unaltered.

In Sydney Parliament has reassembled and many bills of an important character have been promised, including those for the reduction of future Governor's and Minister's salaries. It has also been announced that the Government intend to resume assisted immigration.

Kenealey, one of the Fenians who was transported to Western Australia, has arrived here with 25 of the brotherhood, some of whom are going to America while the others intend returning to Ireland.

The South Australian Parliament met about the beginning of October, when the Treasurer introduced his budget estimating a deficiency on the year of £97,000, which he proposed to meet by increased taxation. This proposal was, however, rejected, and the Government were obliged to introduce a fresh budget and promise retrenchment.

The latest news from the seat of war in New Zealand brings intelligence of an attack by the rebel Te Kooti on the friendly allies under the command of Colonel McDonnell. Te Kooti was repulsed with the loss of 30 men. A general attack on the rebel position was about to be made. Seven bodies were found after the fight, and on examination, it was found that the rebels were well supplied with ammunition. Our loss was seven wounded.

The Wangane rebels, convicted of treason felony, have been sentenced to death.

The news from the gold fields is satisfactory.

Departure for Calcutta—Penthesilea, October. 9.

Projected departure for Bombay—Hoghtow Tower 1st November.

Freights at Sydney for Calcutta 12s.; Bombay 20s.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

SHANGHAI, 12TH OCT.

THE Kiachta line brought telegrams in 20 days from London and appears again to be in good working order.

The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at Tientzin and proceeded to Pekin accompanied by Admiral Keppel. His Royal Highness was to spend seven days at Pekin and then proceed to Shanghai at which port he was expected on the 20th.

A translation of the text of Mr. Burlinghame's credentials has been published, which differs considerably from the official version, notably in the absence of any allusion to Mr. Burlinghame as High Minister Extraordinary, and makes the mission appear as having been sent to Western Powers as to *lesser* States. The titles of the Envoys are also much lower in degree than that of Plenepotientiary, which is the word used in the official translation.

A discussion in the local press has shown that foreigners are described by contemptuous Chinese names in the passports issued from the Consulate, and the Consular interpreters are blamed for not having corrected this before.

Shanghai has been the scene of a popular excitement during the past week, which arose from absurd rumours that Chinamen had been killed by foreigners and buried alive under the new Church; as also that devils in the Church enclosure had seized natives. An immense crowd assembled on the morning of the 30th September round the Church, but dispersed without doing any violence, and the settlement has since been quiet. The Chinese authorities have issued a proclamation warning natives against spreading such idle rumours.

A memorial fund to the late Consul Gibson is being raised.

HONGKONG, 19TH OCT.

THE Duke of Edinburgh is expected here about the 29th and great preparations are being made for his reception.

The treatment which Admiral Sir Henry Keppel has met with at the hands of the Home Government has produced much feeling among the residents of China and Japan.

Mr. John McLeavy Brown, Secretary to the Burlinghame Mission, has arrived at Hongkong from Europe *en route* to Pekin. The object of his return is a subject of much speculation.

Particulars of the recent earthquake at Manilla have not been received, but it is believed the damage is not so serious as at first supposed.

The Austrian Minister is engaged in negotiating the treaty between Austria and Japan.

THE DEAD BHAIL.

AN APOLOGUE *à la* LAWRENCE STERNE.

"AND this,"—said I, turning aside to look at the beast, and throwing away the remnant of a cheroot—"and this is the land wherein the cow is sacred. Yet for thee, poor unlucky devil, there were no gentler ministrations than those of the frequent stick, no services more reverent than the continual twisting of thy dislocated tail. In honest truth, yonder iron roller was too heavy for four such shadowy creatures as thou wert."

"There should have been eight," said a bystander; "or sixteen," said another; "or at least they should have been strong animals," said a third. "And why not?" I asked. "I think, sir," said he, "'tis the sircar." "The d——l take the sircar," said I, and the accusing angel was so hard at work carrying into Heaven's Chancery oaths about the the cotton-bill, oaths about the deficit, oaths about the Public Works, oaths about the heat, that he quite overlooked my little outburst.

In transports of this kind, the heart in spite of the understanding will always say too much.

The steadfastness of my contemplation of this forlorn object drew numbers of the artless people around me. 'Tis a habit they have, and he who would check the flow of their sympathies hath little claim to the title of peripatetic philosopher. For my part I pity the man who can travel from Byculla to Colaba and cry—"'Tis all barren, and the humanity of the highway is merely brown and dull." Laying my hand on my heart I avow that I have not heard a more distressing story than that gradually unfolded as in an antique chorus by my roadside friends.

"'Twas only a bhail your honour, a lean and a poor"—and he put down his basket as he spoke,—a vendor of little *patés* that somebody, one would fain suppose for his starvling sake finds stomach to eat. He was begirt with a dirty linen waist-cloth and nothing much else. "I saw it as I passed this morning, it could not, would not, in fine *did not* pull." "And then?" said I. "And then, was beaten with staves, with iron bars, with anything in the driver's hands," said he with a little eloquent gesture. "And then?" "Why, then it fell down—was kicked up again,—struggled helplessly, fell, was beaten, and being beaten died." "'Tis a thousand pities," I said. "'Tis only a bhail, said he, shouldering his unsavoury basket.

Now of all hateful things I chiefly hate a sneer. The sneer of a man of genius is scathing and withering, that of a person of quality is usually merely malignant, but a sneer in the mouth of an ignoble person, besides being useless, hath methinks a defiling quality in its breath. I thank heaven I know nothing of contracts, and I cherish a belief in the honour of humanity.

Gracious powers! What would this weary life be worth else!

Alas, poor Yorick! Where is thy self-command, and, above all, thy philosophy? Cans't thou not listen unmoved to a wily Parsee scattering ambiguous words? "'Tis a contract," said he. "'Tis a lie!" said I. "Beg your pardon," said he, and went on to show me that he was not the liar I had hastily called him. "It's a type," said he, "a specimen, Your sirkar pays for number one animals and gets number nought all the way through, up and down." "I think, friend, you are mistaken; the bhail, poor beast, was in a sad condition enough, but 'twere a pity to take one fault in one department as a type for all." "But, sir, is there not a deficit, a——" "Prithee go!" I cried; so he left me, and I walked gravely on, pondering whether there was anywhere a *deficit*, and where it was to be found. "Surely, Yorick," I mused, there cannot be in this land,—a deficit of brains, of moderation, of calculating power, of governing skill? No! I cried joyfully, we are all too conscientious, too accomplished, too clever, and too——, well, let the printer add all the virtuous adjectives he knows of, and he will not exaggerate my confidence in the governing powers. Albeit as a little matter of quite irrelevant detail, a dead bullock should not be left to lie for seven or eight hours on the spot where it happened to be cruelly done to death.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP JUMNA, Captain Pickard, arrived in *the harbour yesterday morning with the 39th Regiment* and details of other regiments from England. She left *Suez on the morning of the 24th October,* reached Aden on the 31st, and sailed on the *same day. The Jumna has had fine weather and a* nice passage. She brings in all 61 officers, 13 officers' wives and 7 children, 947 soldiers, 122 soldiers' wives, and 125 children. There have been seven deaths on the passage—Surgeon Ross's child, and four other children, one soldier and one soldier's wife. There have also been two births, one of the fathers being *Lieutenant-Colonel Currie, of the 39th. The following* are the officers brought by the Jumna:—

39TH FOOT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Currie, wife and child; Majors W. Leckie and wife, Baker and wife; Captains Dixon, wife and child; Milligan and wife, Smith, Tryon and wife, Hore, wife and child; Chambers and wife, Gatty and wife, Bradford, Wynen, Clarkson; Lieutenants Harmar, Tarleton, Berkeley, Dean, Malet, Barlow, Egerton, Le Marchant, Luby; Ensigns Beatty, Beresford, Chevers, Whalley, Tuffnell, Cumberland, Dening, Abbott, Bruce, Oldfield, Cowslade, Conran and Davis, wife and child; Paymaster Hamilton and wife; Adjutant Boydell; Quartermaster Jobberns and wife and two children; Surgeon Ross and wife; Assistant Surgeons Davis and Sankey.

DRAFTS.—Captain Lloyd, Lieutenant Harvey, Ensign Mackay, 2-25th Foot; Captain Reyne, and Ensign Monckton, 37th Foot.

INDIVIDUAL OFFICERS.—Captain Tennant, 108th Foot; Lieutenant-Colonel Bunny, R.A., wife and child; Lieutenant Campbell, R.A.; Cornet Macwhirter, 19th Hussars; Ensigns Muir, 21st Foot; Cautley, 38th Foot; Huyshe, 2-12th Foot; Hallifax, 1-19th Foot; Bell, 58th Foot; Cooper, 105th Foot; Bignell, 106th Foot; Austen, 109th Foot; Veterinary-Surgeons Berne, R. A.; Goring, R. A.; Hammond, R. A.; Aitken, R. A.; Conductor W. Forrestell, wife and child, Bombay Ordnance Department.

The 39th Regiment is nearly 900 strong. It left Queenstown by the Crocodile, having had a short stay in Ireland, after its return from Bermuda. This regiment and details of the 37th, 2/25th, and 2/60th are ordered to proceed to the Bengal presidency. They will disembark this morning and be despatched by three special trains to Deolalee and thence afterwards to Nagpore, halting for a day at Akola. There are a few men on board for the Madras and Bombay presidencies, and the individual officers, whose names we have given, *en route* to join their respective regiments.

THE KURRACHEE MARKETS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 2ND NOVEMBER.

THE latest telegraphic advices from Liverpool, dated 18th October, report a favourable reaction in the market, quoting fair Dhollera at 9d. per lb. The latest date from Manchester is the 12th October, when 7lbs. shirtings were quoted at 9s. 1½d. per piece, and 8¼lbs. at 10s. 7½d.

IMPORTS.—Throughout the past month the business in Manchester goods presented a quiet appearance, the discouraging character of our home advices affecting prices to a still greater extent than they did during the preceding month; but as several kafilas have arrived from Kandahar lately, there is every prospect of the demand for piece-goods of all kinds showing symptoms of reviving before long.

In grey shirtings a few sales have been effected at, for 5¼lbs., Rs. 4 per piece; for 6lbs., Rs. 4-8; for 7lbs., Rs. 5-4; 7½lbs., Rs. 5-3 to Rs. 5-8; and for 9lbs., Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 7 per piece.

Few enquiries have been made for grey long cloths, and it has been found a matter of some difficulty to support prices which obtained a fortnight ago.

There was scarcely a transactions to note in T. cloths in September last, but during the month under review, there was some demand for these goods, and I understand that upwards of two thousand three hundred pieces (4lbs.) changed hands at Rs. 2-14 per piece, and about five hundred pieces (7lbs.) at Rs. 5-5 per piece.

Grey madapollams, which were exceedingly quiet during the previous month, have been lately enquired for, and it is stated that about five hundred pieces (3lbs.) have been sold at Rs. 2-8 per piece.

The sales in grey printers, during last month, consisted of six hundred and fifty pieces (3lbs.) at Rs. 2-9; and five hundred pieces (3lbs. 2oz.) at Rs. 2-10 per piece.

White figured shirtings are dull of sale.

Turkey red cambrics are neglected, and the quotations are merely nominal.

Twills have evinced some activity since September last, and a few sales have been made at the prices current.

Mulls command no attention whatever.

The yarn market is sympathetic, and prices have declined to a low point.

The metal trade continues inanimate, and in some sorts prices indicate a downward tendency.

EXPORTS.—The transactions in cotton have been even on a more limited scale than during the previous month. The principal operations have been on native account. European merchants decline to do any business on account of the bulk of cotton in the hands of dealers being of a very inferior kind. The continued unfavourable character of the advices from Liverpool has had a depressing influence on our market rates, and it is feared no substantial improvement is likely to take place for some time to come.

Oilseeds attract little or no attention, the only purchase being 200 candies "yellow Sonmeanee" at Rs. 31 to Rs. 31-4 per candy.

The grain market continues stagnant. Stocks have increased to some extent, but the transactions taking place are unimportant.

There is a revived inquiry for wool since the large arrivals in Kurrachee, by kafila, of the Kandahar description. A good deal of confidence is felt that a steady trade will now set in. The following are the current quotations:—Feerozepoor, Rs. 15 to Rs. 17; Khelat, Rs. 16 to Rs. 18; Jessulmeer, Rs. 20 to Rs. 23; Kandahar, Rs. 18 to Rs. 19; Sind, Rs. 6 to Rs. 8; Shaw, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10; Khorassan, Rs. 14 to Rs. 16; Bicaneer, Rs. 21 to Rs. 24-4; and Mekran, Rs. 10 to Rs. 13.

The market for hemp continues unchanged.

The saltpetre trade remains exceedingly dull still.

In the demand for oils there is no perceptible improvement yet.

In the indigo market there is no animation whatever, and prices are falling gradually.

The hide trade continues sluggish.

FREIGHTS.—Depression still characterises the state of our freight market. The Morning Glory, so long on the berth without entering into any engagement, proceeded to Singapoor on the 29th ultimo, in ballast, under the command of Captain Evans. The Mountain Laurel, 689 tons, which arrived here from London in September last under the command of Captain Eilbeck, has been chartered by Messrs. Maher, Noonan, and Co. at Rs. 22 per ton, and will shortly sail for Calcutta, and thence for Bombay. Her charterers have engaged, it is said, the Travenion in Bombay to carry salt from Kurrachee to Calcutta at Rs. 8 per ton. The Parana, 750 tons, which you know is on the berth for Liverpool, has secured, in addition to the cotton engaged by her during the foregoing month at 46s. per ton, four hundred bags of rapeseed, and two hundred and fifty packets, the former at 23s. 9d. and the latter at 12s. 6d. per ton. The Sultana, 709½ tons, chartered for London, has engaged seventy tons of dates at 40s., and about one hundred bales of hides at 55s. per ton. During the past month 636 cwts. of indigo were despatched hence by the regular mail steamers to be transhipped in Bombay for conveyance to Southampton; and 510 tons bales of cotton, 408 cwts. of indigo, and 3,846½ cwts. of gingelly seed, by the s.s. Gunga, also for transhipment in Bombay—the cotton and indigo for conveyance to Liverpool, and the seed to Marseilles. Our present quotations are as follows:—London, for seeds, 40s.; for measurement goods 45s. to 60s.; Liverpool, for seeds, 25s.; for measurement goods, 45s.

BOMBAY.

HEAVY RAIN AT AHMEDABAD.—We notice from an Ahmedabad paper that during last week heavy rain fell at that station.

MR. A. ROGERS, C.S., Revenue Commissioner N.D. arrived by the mail steamer on Monday, and yesterday proceeded to Tanna.

THAKORE OF MORBEE.—It is said that the Chief of Morbee has applied to Government to have his name put in the list of the first class chiefs.

WE regret to hear that Major Napier Campbell was on Wednesday thrown from his dog-cart and had his leg fractured.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 5.

MR. PROPERT.—We learn that Mr. Propert, Extra Assistant Collector in Punch Mahals, intends shortly to proceed to England on two years leave.

CHIEF OF GONDUL.—It is stated that the Chief of Gondul has gained the object with which he came down to Bombay. He intends to return to his native country in a few days.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH—It was reported yesterday that the cable communication was perfect to Fao; that the Turkish line was interrupted beyond Semavah; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

EDUCATION FOR THE RAJAH OF EDUR.—We learn that the guardian of the young Rajah of Edur has stongly *recommended to Government the advisability of* appointing a tutor, brought up in the Bombay University, for the education of the Rajah.

SALE OF THE PERSIA.—In pursuance of the order of *the Chief Magistrate of Police made the other day, the* ship Persia was sold on Monday last by Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioneers, to Nowrojee Hormusjee and Peerbhoy Damjee for Rs. 12,000.

MR. HUCKSTEPP, customs patrol, Khandwa, has *been committed to stand his trial at the High Court,* Bombay, on a charge of keeping two of the Customs peons in confinement for the purpose of extorting a confession.—*Central India Times*, Nov. 6.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake at the close of the week ending 31st October was 58 feet 1 in.; on the corresponding date last year it was 56 feet. The height at the close of last week was 57 feet 11 in.; and on the corresponding date last year it was 55 feet 8 in.

THE STEAMER BURMAH, to Malabar Coast, Colombo, Galle and Calcutta, sailed yesterday with the following passengers:—For Mangalore—Mr. A. C. Bennett. For Colombo—Captain Tweedie. For Calicut—Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Campbell. For Tuticorin—Mr. Jackson. For Calcutta—Mr. W. Smith. For Calicut—Mr. W. Bunting, and 18 deck passengers.

THE STEAMER ORIENTAL, from Calcutta, arrived yesterday with the following passengers:—The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Madras, Rev. O. Deane, Captain Gilmour, Mrs. Gilmour and child, Captain and Mrs. Fraser, Lieut. Law, Assistant Surgeon Leader, Mr. Carriott, Mr. Jones, 41 invalids and time-expired soldiers, 4 women, 11 children, and 44 deck passengers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest yesterday at the Tank Bunder Saw Mills concerning the death of a Portuguese lad, aged about seven years, and named Sebastian Fernandes. On the previous evening, about 5 o'clock, deceased was playing about in the compound of the factory. At about seven o'clock he was missed and searched for in the compound. A light was brought, and the unfortunate lad was discovered lying under a plank. He was quite dead. There were several planks piled up at that place, and one had evidently got detached and had fallen on him. Verdict—"Accidental death."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

The China Mail.—The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Emeu, Captain Bzbot, arrived yesterday morning with the following passengers:—From Singapore—Mr. A. J. Malcolm. From Penang—Capt. Blake (Company's servant), Mrs. Blak and servant. From Sydney—The Hon'ble J. and Mrs. Douglas, Miss Home, Mr. Bligh, Mr. Kingstone and Miss Morris. From King George's Sound—Mr. and Mrs. Holdsworth, and European female servant, Mr. Holdsworth, Jr., and Mr. C. Holdsworth. From Galle—Mr. Ambrose, Mr. Dunlop. (Company's servants, Captain Barlow, servant, and Mr. Bassett). From Melbourne—Mr. Colley. From Hongkong—Six Chinamen and a trimmer, Company's servants.

New Overland Route—via Suez Canal.—Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, of Marseilles, through their Bombay agents, Messrs. Kunkler, Preiswerck, & Co., intimate that they are about to establish a direct steam service between Bombay and Marseilles, *via* the Suez Canal, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of goods and passengers at Suez and Alexandria. It is intended to despatch the steamship Asie from this port for Marseilles on 15th December, and to follow up at intervals of five weeks by sending off other large steamers specially built for this service. The fares, which are given in our advertising columns, are, we think, lower than those of any other company.

Death from Beating.—On Monday last a Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on the body of one Shaik Abdoola Imam, who lived at Durga Road, Upper Mahim. It appeared that the deceased came to Bombay last Friday week to a fair, and returned home on the following day, when he showed his wife several marks of blows on his chest, back, and shoulders; and blood at the right ear, the nose and mouth. He said that the blows had been inflicted by two persons named Saidoo and Hoossein. Turmeric and chunam were applied to the wounds but to no avail. Deceased complained of great pain, and was taken to the hospital, where he died on Monday last. The Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry till o-morrow (Thursday).

The Bombay Yacht Club.—At the general meeting of the members of the Bombay Yacht Club, held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Superintendent of Marine, the audited accounts were presented, and showed a balance in hand of about Rs. 1,100. Captain G. T. Robinson, I. N., was re-elected commodore, and Mr. G. S. V. Fitzgerald elected vice-commodore, and Colonel Kennedy, R.E., rear-commodore, Messrs. J. Ranken. and E. Doering were appointed hon. secretaries; Mr. P. A. R. Oldfield will still act as hon. treasurer, and the list of stewards now stands thus:—Captain Henry, Mr. H. Forman, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Captain Dixon, Mr. H. Manisty, Mr. H. E. Astley, Captain Blackmore, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. J. Everard C. Pryce and Mr. Charles Douglas. It was then decided that the opening cruise for the season should take place on Saturday 4th December, at half-past two o'clock yachts to sail round the outer light ship and return.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

H. M.'s troop ship Euphrates will, it is expected, sail from Bombay for Suez with the 14th Brigade Royal Artillery and details England on the 16th inst. The A Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery and details of the same brigade, comprising 4 officers and 160 men, was to leave Bangalore for Beypore on the 3rd, and will arrive from Beypore in the P. & O. steamer Bombay and be transhipped on the 16th. The B-14 Royal Artillery (4 officers and 118 men) from Secunderabad, will reach Poona by train on the 11th and Bombay on the day before sailing. They will be accompanied by details and invalids from Mhow and other places; a number of men from the General Depot, Poona, for Aden; and the G-14 Royal Artillery (3 officers and 128 men) from Ahmednugger, the latter joining at Kirkee. The Euphrates will also carry the C-14 Royal (4 officers and 72 men) from Kamptee, and 6 officers and 160 men (Bengal details) from Deolalee. These will leave Nagpore on the 9th and Deolalee. At the latter place they will be joined by the E-14 Royal Artillery (5 officers and 108 men) from Deolalee and reach Bombay on the 15th. The head-quarters and D Battery of the 14th Royal Artillery, comprising 13 officers and 124 men, at present at Ahmedabad, will leave that station on the morning of the 13th, and halting a day at Bulsar will reach Bombay on the night of the 14th. Six officers and a few men at Bombay will proceed with the Euphrates.

MARWAR FAMINE FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received by the New Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.
Col. D. G. Robinson, Dctr.-Gnl. Tel. in India. ...	100
Inhabitants of Tanna	186
Amount previously acknowledged............	8,687
Total......Rs.	8,973

THE DACOITY PROSECUTIONS.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr Connon resumed the hearing of the charges against Rugolay Kummode, Doorjun Lallay, Ressowray Heeralall, Sewlal Nurput, Doorja Luchman, Rughoonath Kummode, Chundraban Jusad, and Jumal, described as wandering thieves, and Deera Rogsing, Jugroop Gowrajee, Krishna Rhewa, and Custoor Pudda, Marwarree pawnbrokers,—the first seven charged with belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft, and the pawnbrokers with habitually receiving property knowing it to be stolen.

Mr. Hearn appeared for the prosecution and Dr. Barton on behalf of the Marwarree prisoners, who had been admitted to bail, each in his own recognizances Rs. 10,000, and two sureties Rs. 5,000 each.

Paril Gunnesh, the informant, who was examined on the first hearing of the case, was recalled and further examined. In cross-examination by Dr. Barton he admitted he was formerly a thief in the gang—not the biggest thief of the lot, the witness said. He was now in the employ of the police in this case. He did not know of his own knowledge whether any of the prisoners had stolen any of the specific articles now in Court, nor could he say that they had been stolen. This witness was further cross-examined, chiefly as to identification of the property.

Another witness was then called, and the case was further adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Wednesday, 13th October.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon ble Mr. Justice Lloyd.)

APPEAL IN A TRESPASS CASE.

THE QUEEN VS. NOOR MAHOMED JAN MAHOMED AND OTHERS.

On the 4th October last, before the second-class subordinate magistrate of Duskrohee, the accused were tried on a charge of entering the prosecutor's house in a state of intoxication and annoying him. They were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 15 each, or, in default, were sentenced each to suffer seven days' simple imprisonment. In reference to the conviction and sentence, Mr. Borrodaile, Acting Magistrate of Ahmedabad, made the following reference to the High Court:—

Under the provisions of section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, I have the honour to forward, for the orders of the Hon'ble the Judges, the papers and proceedings of the second class subordinate magistrate of Duskrohee, Mr. Rajubhai Umratlal, in the case of Noor Mahomed Jan Mahomed and three others, sentenced under section 31 of the Bombay Act VII of 1867 each to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default of payment, to undergo seven days' simple imprisonment. One of the accused (Meeyabhaee Bunawobhaee) having appealed to the District Magistrate against the above decision, the conviction and sentence in his case were annulled by the full-power magistrate in charge, Mr. Johns, who recorded as under:—"The appellant is one of four men who entered a certain man's house in a state of intoxication and annoyed him therein: the latter called in the police, who at once arrested them, the appellant and his comrades, and took them off to the magistrate. The magistrate tried them under section 31, clause 4 of Act VII. of 1867, Bombay. . . . . Both the police and the magistrate acted illegally in the matter, the Court thinks, because the offence complained of was not committed in a public place, which alone is contemplated by the section under which they were tried. They should, however, have been tried under section 510 of the Penal Code, which requires a warrant before arrest, and which imposes, as its highest penalty, the fine of ten rupees and twenty-four hours' simple imprisonment. Instead of this procedure the appellant and his fellows were arrested without warrant; no previous complaint was made before the subordinate magistrate, and the penalty inflicted was five rupees more than the highest fine imposable." As the above mentioned circumstances are equally applicable to the case of the three remaining accused, who have not appealed against the sentence, I have thought it proper to submit their case to their Lordships' consideration.

The High Court, on a review of the case, reversed the conviction and sentence, and ordered the fines to be repaid to the three accused who did not appeal.

FORT POLICE COURT.—9th November.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

A Second Mate Fined.—Robert Griffiths, second mate of the ship Decision, was fined Rs. 5 for assaulting William Scott, one of the seamen on board.

Assault by Brokers.—Dathia Currumsey and Nansey Dharsee, brokers, were bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 each for assaulting Damodhur Vussunjee

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 9th, 12-35 a.m.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates, from Great Britain, via Turkey, 24th Oct., 4-30 p.m.; via Russia, 31st Oct., 11-40 a.m.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 25th 26th and 27th October.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 22nd October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 8th to 8 p.m. of the 9th November is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	9 10	0 56
„ Calcutta	6 13	2 7
„ Madras	2 50	2 8

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

For Manuel DeSouza, pensioner, from Compta.
For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.
For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.
For Amertheen, Minty Bazar, from Bangalore.
For Cowseedass Chethurbujoodass, care of Baloojee Teress, from Madras.
For Coonooportha Candry Hadjee Mandivie, from Cannanore.
For Vepanjee Hartany, from Calicut.
For Dulsookram Hookumchund, from Calcutta.
For David Reid Opda, from Rhye.
For Marzanjee Naoodelban, from Liverpool.
For E. Pant, from Calcutta.

THE COLOMBO LIBEL CASE.

(Ceylon Bi-monthly Examiner, Nov. 2.)

The great libel case Edgecumbe *vs.* Fergusson, which had kept the public of Colombo in a state of feverish excitement during the last three months, has been decided. The proceedings during the first day afforded much amusement to the spectators, who crowded to the court almost to suffocation. But considerable disappointment has been expressed at the judgment, which, while thoroughly clearing the character of Lieut. Edgecumbe of the imputations cast on it by the *Observer*, has yet to a certain extent justified the libel complained against. The judge, in effect, held that both parties were to blame, the plaintiff in having provoked the attacks, and the defendant in having retaliated; and in weighing the degree of blame that attached to each, the judge found the defendant's scale kick the beam to the extent of 40 shillings. Defendant was therefore cast in that sum as damages, and costs. We believe the defendant was not disagreeably surprised at this result, and it is whispered he left the court rejoicing.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

(*Central India Times*, Nov. 6.)

We have hitherto refrained from noticing the arrest of Mr. J. Nowill, Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, as we were unwilling to do so till the circumstances of the case had assumed a more definite aspect. Nor is it our intention at present to do more than simply state the bare facts which have occurred since his arrest, without in any way committing ourselves to an opinion as to the merits of the accusation preferred against him, a course which we consider would be hardly fair while the charge still rest *sub judice*.

On the 19th of last month, Mr. Nowill was arrested by order of the officiating Chief Commissioner, under instructions from the Supreme Government, on a charge of criminal breach of trust. On being apprehended he was at once taken before the Magistrate who committed him to the Central Jail, bail having been tendered but declined on the ground that his was a non-bailable offence. The Magistrate, however, did not refuse the security offered till after he had made a reference on the subject to the officiating Chief Commissioner. Mr. Nowill was detained in the common jail for fourteen days, during which time an investigation was held into his departmental accounts, which we hear have been allowed to remain unadjusted some eleven years. The enquiry was conducted by two officers specially deputed for that duty, Mr. John Temple, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Bignell, Superintendent of Government Telegraphs. The investigation was brought to a close and the proceedings submitted to the officiating Chief Commissioner on the 27th ultimo, and on the evening of the 29th Mr. Morris himself personally visited Mr. Nowill at the jail and proferred to accept bail on his own (Mr. Morris') responsibility, obtaining at the same time a pledge of honour from Mr. Nowill that he (Mr. Nowill) would not leave the station until his case was finally disposed of. Bail was accordingly given by Captain Bedford, assistant to Chief Engineer, and Colonel Money, commanding Seetabuldee, in the sum of 10,000 rupees each, and thereupon Mr. Nowill was liberated. Thus the matter stands at present. We may add, however, that Mr. Nowill is up to this quite ignorant of the particulars of the charge on which he stands arraigned.

SPORTING.

KATTYWAR RACE MEETING.

LIST OF ENTRANCES.

The Derby.

1st September.

The Northerners'	ch a g Cyclone.
*H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur's.	g a c Seyda.
H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's.	g a h Clydesdale.
" " "	ch aus f May Queen.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Kuch Koola.
Kala Wala of Bilkha's	g a g Sooltan.
†Mr. Robert's	ch a h Romulus.
Mr. Grant names............	g a h Sir Kenneth.

1st November.

The Northerners'	b a g Happy Thought.
The Thakore Sahib of Palitana's.	ch a h Ruby.

H. H. Aga Khan's Purse.

1st September.

The Northerner's	ch a g Cyclone.
*H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur's.	g a c Seyda.
H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's.	g a h Clydesdale.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Kuch Koola.
Kala Wala of Bilkha's	g a g Sooltan.
†Mr. Robert's	ch a h Romulus.
Mr. Grant names............	g a h Sir Kenneth.

1st November.

The Northerners'	b a g Happy Thought.
H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's.	b a h Sweet Lips.
The Thakore Sahib of Palitana's.	ch a h Ruby.

H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur's Cup.

1st September.

The Northerners'	g a g Blue Gown.
" "	g a g Moselle.
*H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur's.	g a c Seyda.
H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's.	g a h Clydesdale.
" " " ..	ch aus f May Queen.
" " " ..	g a h Rapid Rhone.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Kuch Koola.
Kala Wala of Bilkha's	g a g Sooltan.
Mr. Robert's	ch a h Romulus.
Mr. Grant names............	g a h Sir Kenneth.

1st October.

Mr. Borrodaile's	ch a h Liquidator.

1st November.

The Northerners'	ch a g Cyclone.

H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's Purse.

1st September.

The Northerners'	g a g Blue Gown.
H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's.	w a p Snow Drift.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a g Young Soheil.
Kala Wala of Bilkha's	g a g Sooltan.
Mr. Robert's	g k g Anonymous.

H. H. Ali Shah's Purse.

1st September.

The Northerners'	g a g Moselle.
H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur's.	g a c Seyda.
H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's.	g a h Clydesdale.
" " " ..	b a h Sweet Lips.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Kuch Koola.
Mr. Robert's	ch a h Romulus.
Mr. Grant names............	g a h Sir Kenneth.

1st November.

The Northerners'	ch a g Cyclone.
H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's.	g a h Rapid Rhone.
The Thakore Sahib of Palitana's.	g a h Nadir.

The Political Agent's Challenge Cup.

1st September.

H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's.	g a h Clydesdale.
" " "	ch aus f May Queen.
" " "	g a h Rapid Rhone.
" " "	b a h Sweet Lips.
*H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur's.	g a c Seyda.
Kala Wala of Bilkha's	g a g Sooltan.

1st November.

The Thakore Sahib of Palitana's.	g a h Nadir.

The Thakore Sahib of Dhrole's Cup.

1st September.

H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's.	w a p Snow Drift.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a g Young Soheil.
Kala Wala of Bilkha's	g a g Sooltan.
Mr. Robert's	g k g Anonymous.

1st October.

The Northerners'	ch a g Cyclone.

1st November.

The Northerners'	b a g Happy Thought.
The Hunter's	g a g Moolgirassia.

G. E. Hancock,
Honorary Secretary.

Rajcote, 8th November, 1869.

* Dead. † Disqualified.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

(Straits Times, Oct. 9.)

The Java papers give the following:—The English ship Syringa, Captain Hicks, bound from Liverpool to Yokohama, after having struck on the Discovery Bank, Macclesfield Straits, at the end of August last, has been set ashore for the preservation of the ship and cargo, 6 English miles to the west of Tanjong Bericat. Captain Hicks, leaving behind the crew, has arrived at Batavia in the ship Noorban, Captain Oomkens. The *Java Bode*, 29th September, states that the Syringa arrived at Batavia on the 28th September, towed by two steamers.

(*The same*, Oct. 13).

We have to record the loss of the British ship Devonport, 1,188 tons, Captain Kennedy, from London bound to Shanghai, on the Natuna Shoals. The Devonport had a full cargo of general merchandise and left London on the 22nd June. The vessel struck on a rock about 11 miles from the Great Natunas about 10 o'clock a.m. She backed off the rock, but was making so much water that the captain considered it advisable to beach her on the east side of the Great Natunas, where she now lies. A boat was sent to Sarawak to obtain help; and H. M. gunboat Elk, which was there at the time immediately proceeded to the wreck, saved and landed a part of the cargo, and having left a boat's crew in charge of the wreck, brought Captain Kennedy and the crew of the lost ship to Singapore. The Elk arrived in the harbour last evening.

(*The same*, Oct. 21.)

We have just heard of the total loss, on the 30th ult., off the Warren Hastings' shoal, of the French barque Mayotte and Nossi Bee, from Bangkok bound to Mauritius, with a full cargo of rice. The captain and crew were brought on to this port by the M. I. steamer Capitole.

MOVEMENTS OF H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

The Shanghai papers received by the China mail supply the following particulars relating to the Galatea:—

The *North China Herald* (Oct. 5,) says—"We are glad to learn that the Duke of Edinburgh has changed his intention of striking Shanghai out of the programme, and that we may look positively for his arrival between the 20th and 25th instant. The reason he was going to pass Shanghai by, was that he had been told so little enthusiasm was shown at the meeting held to consider the manner of his reception, that it was unlikely he would be warmly welcomed. The Duke was at Chefoo on the 30th September; and would go from thence to Taku and Peking. H. B. M. Consul at Tientsin has had a letter from Admiral Keppel by H. M. gunboat Dove, requesting him to get twenty boats ready for conveyance of the Duke of Edingburgh to Peking."

A Chefoo correspondent writes—"The Adventure, Captain Raby, R.N., arrived here on the 29th September with Lady Keppel, and part of the suite of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. And H. M. S. Salamis, bearing the flag of the Hon'ble Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, arrived here on the following day with His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and his suite. Immediately after the Salamis had anchored, the Duke landed with Admiral Keppel, without attracting any unusual attention, and after quietly walking round Yentai hill he entered one of the English merchants' houses, where he partook of some refreshment. He afterwards strolled through the Chinese town, making a few purchases, and returned on board the Salamis to dinner. It was intimated that the Duke desired to preserve an incognito during this first visit to Chefoo, as, the Galatea not being here, he was the guest of Admiral Keppel, and thus no address was presented on his landing.

"The personal appearance and demeanour of Prince Alfred have been described so often and so well, that it would be quite superfluous to state here what would be merely a repetition of that which every one knows. Suffice it to say that the most favourable anticipations in his regard were fully realised in the short time that this community had the pleasure to see him walking about the settlement. It is understood that on the Duke's return here, he will receive an address, &c., from the community, and every one will be only too glad to testify their respect and loyalty. The Salamis left for Tientsin on the 1st Oct. at daylight with the Prince and suite. The Galatea was to leave Nagasaki on the 4th for Chefoo and to remain here till the royal sailor returns.

"The Hon. Mr. Yorke, the Duke's equerry, left on the 29th for Tientsin, in H. M. S. Opossum, to make further preparations for the Duke's visit to Peking. The Icarus, Capt. Lord Charles Scott, arrived here this morning. The Galatea was to follow the Salamis, and on the Duke's return from Peking will convey him to Hongkong. It is said that the Duke will visit Shanghai, but the delays that have already occurred may possibly make him desire to hasten on his journey to India."

The Duke at Nagasaki.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Nagasaki on the morning of the 24th Sept. in the Galatea, accompanied by Admiral Keppel in the Salamis. The following day the royal standard was hoisted, which was immediately saluted with 21 guns from the Japanese fort. At half-past one, H. R. H. gave audience to the Governor, the Consular Corps, and to a deputation from the British community, when the following address was read by the Rev. Mr. Euser:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,—We, the undersigned British subjects resident at Nagasaki, rejoic on this occasion to have the privilege of testifying our loyalty to the throne and our appreciation of the honour now conferred upon us by the presence of your Royal Highness. Although comparatively exiled in this remote part of the globe, the attachment to our country remains unaltered, and we cherish the hope that amid the more brilliant recollections of foreign travel, your Royal Highness will retain the knowledge that even in no part of Her Majesty's dominion does there exist a stronger feeling of loyalty or a higher respect for the Queen and Royal Family than in the small community of British subjects in Nagasaki"

The following reply was made by H. R. H.:—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for the address you have presented me. In the Queen's name I thank you for the expressions of loyalty to her throne and family which it contains; and I rejoice to find that neither sojourn in a distant land, nor separation from your native home, has in any degree diminished the allegiance which, as good and faithful subjects, you owe your sovereign."

H. R. H. next repaired to the British Consulate where a sumptuous repast was prepared for him by Mr. Flowers, H. M. Consul. Admiral and Lady Keppel likewise honoured Mr. and Mrs. Flowers with their presence on this occasion. H. R. H met with a most hearty reception from all members of the community. He was cheered on his landing, and a grand illumination prepared to welcome him. The illumination was a great success. It is the first of the kind that has ever been seen at Nagasaki. The whole front of the bund was lit up, and the private bungalows on the hill, which had a charming effect. There were numerous devices, the most conspicuous being V. R. & A. Every one appeared to vie with each other] in rendering homage to the Prince. There was no distinction of nationalities; the Dutch at Desima were as hearty in contributing to his welcome as the British were at Ora.

The Japanese authorities were not backward in testifying their respect to the Prince. They placed a guard at his disposal and invited him to a Japanese spread, which H. R. H. had to decline as his stay was so short. The Governor, however, gave him a few presents of native production, such as porcelain, &c. The Japanese appeared much pleased with the Prince's bearing, and no doubt his visit will leave a favourable impression on their minds.

At Tientsin.

The Galatea reached Tientsin on the evening of the 2nd. According to a correspondent—

"I fancy that the whole of the community were then on the bund to welcome H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Tientsin; but he did not come on shore, and as it had already got quite dark on the steamer reaching her anchorage, we were unable to distinguish the people on board the Salamis from the bund; consequently we could not see him. The Consulates flew their flags, and the shipping in port, British, Dutch, and Swedish, with the exception of the North German vessels—dressed ship. Next morning about 9.30 a.m., the Duke left the Salamis and went on board the Chinese barge set aside for his use; his suite and the Admiral and his people doing the same into their barges; and at 10 a.m. the fleet of barges left for Peking with a favourable wind. As the Duke during his stay at Tientsin did not land, scarcely any one of the community got even a glimpse of him. Thus closes the first act."

Preparations at Shanghai.

(*N. C. Herald*, Oct. 12.)

A very fully attended meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the British Consulate, to receive the report of the committee appointed, in August last, to draw up a programme for the entertainment of Prince Alfred. It was agreed that an address to H. R. H. and a reception shall occupy the first day of his stay, and a performance by the A. D. C., the evening. On the second morning a cricket match is projected, with a *déjeuner* on the ground; and in the evening the Concordia Club purpose inviting H. R. H. to a theatrical and musical entertainment. The third day, if he can be persuaded to stay so long, he will no doubt be glad to have to himself; and in the evening he is to be invited to a ball, to be given in his honour and that of Admiral Keppel. A project for illuminating the bund on that evening was also mooted. We hear that it is also intended to get up a pony scramble for the Duke of Edinburgh's amusement—for a dlrs 5 sweepstakes twice round the steeple chase course, the race to be run on the afternoon of the cricket match. And the Customs authorities contemplate the erection of a gorgeous triumphal arch on their jetty, in the expectation that His Royal Highness will land at that point, which decidedly is the most convenient on the bund.

TERRITORIAL REDISTRIBUTION.

(*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*)

Speculation is rife as to Sir Richard Temple's success (over Sir Henry Durand ?) as the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab *in fore*. Not one of our contemporaries however appear to have been informed of the probability, aye strong probability, of the Punjab having two Lieutenant Governors, and of Sir H. Durand and Sir R. Temple being both thus provided for. Our information is that the whole of British India will be changed, as to territorial limits of administration. Bengal will be considerably reduced while Oudh is likely to be swallowed up in the North West administration. There will perhaps be Lieutenant Governors in Bengal, North West, Central Provinces, and two for the Punjab, in which will be included Scinde; the whole being divided between two Lieutenant Governors. There will be a Chief Commissioner (probably Mr. C. F. Buckland) for the North East (Assam) Provinces, and a Chief Commissioner (a Lieutenant Governor is quite improbable) for the South East possessions, and this will of course be Sir A. Phayre. However, time will soon disclose the arrangements which are now in Lord Mayo's hands, approved by Her Majesty's Home Government. Our idea is that Madras and Bombay, but certainly Madras, could be reduced to Lieutenant Governorships, for Indians of the services, while our whole North West Frontier, the most important part of our territories, where large political interests are involved and questions of state policy constantly occurring, should be in the hands of an English statesman. Such a man as Sir R. Temple will do very well for a subordinate administration, where the reins are held by the Governor General; but where questions involving a policy that dove-tails as it were into European politics, have to be considered, the best man must be brought from England.

MORNING *vs.* EVENING RACING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The Calcutta races were held last season in the afternoon, and from the opinions gathered at the stand, I should say a very large majority were in favour of afternoon racing. The stand and enclosures were crowded each day, and all enjoyed themselves; why then has it been decided by the Turf Club to have the races in the morning this season. It was not unpleasantly hot last season in the afternoon, either for spectators, jockeys, or horses, and I believe the funds benefited considerable by the change. Indeed, I heard that the enterprising manager of the Lyceum (Mr. Lewis) alone paid Rs. 5,000 for the privilege of letting seats. I have heard it said that merchants cannot leave their offices in the afternoon, to which I reply—nonsense; avoid mail days, and I do not hesitate to say, there is not a merchant in this city who could not get away if he wished by 3 p.m. What do we see when the races are held in the morning; just the first row of the front seats barely filled with ladies looking the picture of misery, having been obliged to leave a comfortable bed before daylight, and to make a hasty toilette by the aid of a glimmering lamp, and then drive through a fog that you could cut, often wishing they had not come, a proof of which is, many who come one day do not repeat their visit. I have often and often again seen ladies shivering, and their little noses blue with cold. Besides, how many who have been out to an evening party, or the Opera, are prevented from attending at so early an hour, as they must to see the first race run. Of course, there are a lot of men who make racing almost a business and don't care when they are run; though I believe many of them prefer afternoon racing, and a lot of Qui Hies who make the grand stand their morning rendezvous, from the 1st of September till the last morning of the second meeting. If you will be kind enough to publish this, it may be the means of eliciting public opinion upon the matter.—Yours, &c.,

One of Them.

OVERDOING RETRENCHMENT.

(*Madras Mail*, Nov. 3.)

Lord Mayo is as clay in the hands of Messrs. Strachey Brothers. That two brothers should coincidently occupy seats in the Viceregal Council, and that one should have His Lordship's right ear on things military, and the other, the left, on things civil, is from a Strachey point of view a very desirable state of things. These irresistible Stracheys are patterns of brothers. The likes and dislikes of either, are mutual, and in no particular has this fraternal sympathy been more significant than in their combined attitude against Sir Richard Temple, whose ill-fate it is to occupy a position in the Financial Department that the younger Strachey feels himself especially qualified for. To sit upon the Brothers Strachey would be a vain task, for they are men who are very elastic, and if suppressed, in a measure vertically, they expand horizontally. They have both inherited very capable brains from a very capable father, coupled with an insatiable ambition. They are men gifted with glib tongues, and yet more glib pens, and to quarrel with one of them would be to expose yourself to a torrent of vituperative logic that might not agree with you. Added to their confessed ability, their undoubted attainments, and their dogmatism on everything, they lay claim to some family relationship to Earl Mayo, or to the Countess, or to Lord Naas, or to a Bourke in some form or another; and it seems more than probable that the Duke of Argyll's predecessor recommended the young Viceroy to this brace of old Indians, and the old Indians to the young Viceroy. The introduction was mutually satisfactory, and while Lord Mayo has learnt to think, and talk, and write, and quote Strachey, the Strachey Brothers, remain—the Strachey Brothers, and are playing their own little game in the best possible spirits.

Now, if Lord Mayo is not careful to keep these Bouncing Brothers of Bengal at arm's length, he will stand a good chance of creating a fiasco that will sadly mock the good promise of his early days and doings in India. His Lordship is acting as though a special revelation had been made to him by superhuman intelligence. He does not stop to ask the calm advice of the minor administrations, he does not vouchsafe to enquire whether wholesale clippings here, and sweeping retrenchments there, are safe, but by a mere dictate to his secretaries he orders economies—*ruat cœlum*. He is determined to have a financial equilibrium in March next, little thinking of the hereafter, or little conscious of the fact that a credit balance may be purchased at too high a figure. A deficit such as has been discovered in the finances of the Empire is a thing to be fought against, and not lost sight of even when succeeded by a surplus; but Lord Mayo is risking a great deal in order to shirk a merely temporary risk of comparatively small magnitude. He forgets altogether, it seems to us, that it has been his lot to relieve, as Governor-General, not an Ellenborough or an Auckland with magnificent notions of State, and little aptitude for finance, but a Lawrence, whose close-fistedness was proverbial, and whose knowledge of this country was greater than that of any one of his predecessors. But His Lordship, aware by previous experience of the tendency that financial embarrassments have to swell, cares not to be counselled by either a Lawrence, or a Temple. And yet these two are personally responsible for any errors in the last budget statement. The former is now a free man, but the latter is still in the service of the Government, and, though at this moment absent, some little more respect was due to him than in our opinion has been shown. Dull, heavy men, whose worst enemies would never accuse them of versatility, presume to condemn Sir Richard Temple for being versatile, just as though there were some merit in being able to discharge only one round of duties in one groove of service. The Stracheys, it is well known, have no kindly regard for this same versatile individual, and so, it would seem, has it come to pass that though Sir Richard is now *en route* back to India, *exposes* of the financial position, well calculated to weaken the public confidence in the Finance Minister, and wholesale retrenchments stultifying his calculations, have been made, just as though all who had a hand in the last budget were unmitigated dolts. Even Sir William Mansfield has, it is whispered in the North, lent his pen for the congenial task of writing down this unhappy financier in newspapers that are kindly affectioned towards the Stracheys.

But the pace is too fast to last, and we seriously apprehend, so far as this presidency is concerned, that Lord Mayo is unconsciously sowing the seeds of a monster deficit two or three years hence, in order that he may stop the present gap. Were we governing people of our own race alone, there might be more to justify proceedings; but when we have to do with alien races in countless numbers, and an alien army, and an alien police, we need to be very cautious in our movements. In yesterday's issue we published the resolution of the Government of India, ordering reductions in the police, by which a "saving" of some Rs. 800,000, it is calculated, will be made. The Viceroy incidentally begs the question by saying:—"It may confidently be expected that all local Governments and Administrations will readily accept these changes, and do their best to support the Government of India in the efforts now being made to retrench all redundant expenditure." We are glad to be in a position to state that His Lordship will be disappointed so far as our own Government are concerned. Lord Napier has not travelled all over this presidency to such little purpose as not to see the danger lurking in certain of these police retrenchments, and as his time is nearly up, he may afford to speak out his mind plainly, and even risk a rebuke, knowing full well that events will justify his present judgment. . . . . We shall be much surprised if the Duke of Argyll does not disapprove of such mischievous economy. A Tory Governor-General should be careful not to place himself at a disadvantage with a Whig Ministry.

MADRAS JUDGES AND JURIES.

We recently called attention to the great inconvenience caused by our judges sitting in court on the trial of cases up to a late hour in the evening. It appears that ast night Sir Adam Bittleston sat upon the trial of a case, in which a native was charged with having made a false statement before a magistrate, until 11 o'clock, notwithstanding that counsel pressed strongly for an adjournment at 6 o'clock. Surely it is enough for *men*, it is for *beasts* to work for 8 hours a day in this country, and it can hardly be expected that counsel or jurymen—(though there may be judges) can *satisfactorily* work in court from 10 a.m., to 6 o'clock p.m., and besides be able to get through their own ordinary work besides. It is most inconsiderate to keep the court open and sitting to so late an hour. Few of us in India can boast of the iron constitution which Sir Adam seems to possess, but his possession of this great blessing is no reason why he should seek to work out and exterminate the energies of the bar, the officers of the court and the jury. We should think that some little consideration should be shown to others, and can see no sufficient reason for the High Court judges setting at defiance the opinion and the convenience of the public. If the judges cannot be found to respect this opinion, it will behove our citizens to take steps to make them do so. The bar should refuse to go on with cases and the jury should decline to sit after say 5 or 6 o'clock p.m.—except in very special cases.—*Madras Athenæum*, Nov. 4.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The officiating Chief Commissioner left the station for Allahabad to meet the Viceroy on Thursday morning last, the 4th current, and will return to Nagpore on the 9th of the month.—*Central India Times*, Nov. 6.

It has been considered expedient to alter the arrangement mentioned in our last issue of sending Mr. Higgins, District Superintendent of Police, to Chanda We now learn that he goes to Dumoh instead; and Captain Vallance, Superintendent of that district, has been posted to Sironcha.—*Ibid.*

Within the last fortnight these provinces have been gaining for themselves a sad notoriety in the perpetration of that most revolting of crimes, murder. We have received accounts of no less than six murders in different districts which have been committed within the past two weeks. The most atrocious of these took place in the Nursingpore district. A traveller, evidently a maniac, accompanied by his wife and two children, having arrived at a *sheowalla*, or Hindoo shrine, drew his tulwar and, cutting off his wife's head, offered it up thereat. Immediately after, he decapitated his two children and presented their heads in a similar manner to the divinity of the place. He then rushed into the adjacent village, and meeting a woman who was carrying a child in her arms, made a cut at her and struck the child killing it also, and at the same time severely wounding the woman. After this, still unsated in his thirst for blood, he took the road to another village, and coming across a man, killed him too. At a short distance further on he came to a stream where he stopped and washed off all traces of blood from his sword, which, having done, he went to a tree close by and hanged himself with his kummerbund from one of its branches.—*Ibid.*

C. Battery F. Brigade, R. H. A., under the command of Major Cookes, will commence its march from Morar towards Lucknow on the 15th November, arriving at Lucknow about the 13th December.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 6.

A letter by a roving correspondent, dated from Jullunder, gives welcome news of the early opening for general traffic of the railway line between the Beas and the place from whence he writes.—*Ibid.*

In the High Court N. W. P. on Monday last, Mr. Justice Turner delivered a somewhat startling decision as to the effect of the absence of witnesses on a criminal prosecution. A fireman named Grundy was accused under Act XVIII. of 1854. The witnesses who had been bound over to appear were not to be found, and the Government advocate strongly urged the Court to adjourn for a few hours till they could arrive, as they had been heard of and were believed to be on their way to the Court. The learned counsel supported the motion by some precedents, but the Court ruled that the absence of the witnesses was no reason for adjournment, escheated the recognizances and directed an acquittal, which had hardly been pronounced when the defaulting witnesses appeared. Assuming that the learned Judge was correct in this ruling, the legislature ought to devise more stringent means of securing the attendance of witnesses than the exaction of bail, which the prisoner may willingly pay for his escape. The decision appears to have excited general surprise.—*Ibid.*

We understand on good authority that there is not the slightest foundation for the Bangalore report to which we alluded yesterday, regarding Mr. Kindersley's successor. The appointment in which Mr. Dalyell is now officiating is a better one than the Judicial Commissionership of Mysore, and it is excessively unlikely that the Government of India would offer a judicial appointment to an officer who has been engaged during the whole of his service on administrative duties.—*Madras Athenæum*, Nov. 4.

A libel case in Ceylon, in which Lieutenant Edgcumbe, of Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, and editor of a scurrilous publication called *Muniundi*, sued Mr. Fergusson, the well-known editor of the *Ceylon Observer*, has terminated in a verdict of forty shillings damages for the plaintiff, with costs. The Judge considered that the expressions "wicked, vulgar and cowardly," as applied to the plaintiff, were libellous, but that the libel was published under such gross provocation that the plaintiff was not entitled to substantial damages.

Sweet Toddy.—The question whether nira, or sweet toddy, is or is not included in the Abkarry farm, having been raised, has been decided by Government in their Order No. 1338, dated 13th May last in the negative. The Abkarry law applies to a fully fermented liquor in which well-defined alcoholic properties present themselves while nira keeps sweet and pleasant for some hours after it is drawn, after which it becomes soon intoxicating. Nira therefore is not to be considered a "fermented liquor" within the scope of the Abkarry law. Tahsildars and the police will be guided by the above instructions.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 4.

The Acting Collector of Bellary, under orders received from the Board of Revenue, has intimated to all tahsildars and deputy tahsildars, with a view of keeping the expenditure on travelling allowances and batta to establishments within the sanctioned grants, that during the rest of the official year, viz., up to the 31st March 1870, no tours are to be undertaken by them but such as are *indispensably* necessary, and even then care must be taken that the establishment accompanying them be as small as possible. We very much question the wisdom of such orders as these. When the cat is out of the way the mice will be sure to get to play—or at all events they will do little or no work. But the retrenchment fever will run its course, even though we suffer for it afterwards.—*Ibid.*

Major Wood is to go from Saugor to Mundla, on being relieved by Captain Ward from Nursingpore; and the latter is to be relieved, as a temporary arrangement, by Captain Lugard, the Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore whose duties Captain Wakefield, our Small Cause Court Judge, will conduct *pro tem* in addition to his own. These transfers are to come about at once, and not pending the return of Captain Loch from privilege leave to Nursingpore. It does not appear what will be done with Captain Grace, at present Deputy Commissioner of Mundla when he returns from the leave on which he is about to proceed.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, Nov. 6.

We hear that Mr. Hutton who formerly edited the *Hurkaru* will arrive by the next or certainly by an early steamer to join the *Englishman*. But we know not what the arrangements as to the staff of that paper will be; whether the present able and popular editor accepts the Chiltern Hundreds, or whether Mr. Hutton will be coadjutor.—*Ibid.*

Another of the well-known old inhabitant of Calcutta has passed away in the person of Mr. J. H. Cohn, the news of whose death was telegraphed from Galle yesterday. Mr. Cohn had been unwell for some time and was ordered to sea for a change, but died on the passage between Madras and Galle. Mr. Cohn had been a resident of Calcutta for nearly thirty years, and was the pioneer and founder of the German trade, which is now annually increasing. His business talents and reputation are too well known to need comment, but many a poor family in Calcutta will have cause to regret his loss, as his hand was never closed to an application from the needy, and his assistance was given in a manner which enhanced the value of the charity. "We could better have spared a better man."—*Englishman*, Nov. 6.

English Pride and Lord Palmerston.—As an example of the pride of Englishmen, the *Domino* tells the following story:—"While Marshal Sebastiani was French Minister in this country, he sat next Lord Palmerston at a City dinner, and, after listening to all that was said in praise of England in the various speeches delivered during the evening, he remarked to his neighbour, 'Oh, my lord, if I was not a Frenchman I should wish to be an Englishman.' 'And I,' coldly replied old Pam (*le vieux Pam*, 'if I was not an Englishman, should wish to be one.'"

"THE WORLD, THE FLESH, AND THE DEVIL."

(*Daily News*, Oct. 14.)

The Bridgwater Commissioners have succeeded in making a great many active, wealthy, and clever people uncomfortable, and no doubt also in greatly diminishing their desire to take prominent parts in future elections. But complaints are finding expression that they are doing so at the expense of the dignity of the law. The Commissioners distinguished as the "World" and the "Devil" appear to be the worst offenders. It is said they are haughty and insolent, applying offensive epithets to the persons brought before them. "We will hear you, but will not believe a word you say," "You leave that box a thoroughly disgraced man," You have no character worth retaining," "That disreputable old scamp," "That scoundrel," "That thief," are said to be specimens of the terms in which witnesses are frequently addressed. We shall be glad if we can give any satisfaction, however small, to local opinion by the publication of this complaint, but after all the public at large will judge of the Commissioners by the efficiency with which they do their work of unmasking bribery and corruption, and it must be remembered that the Legislature has deliberately invested them with large powers for the express purpose of enabling them to get at facts which would not be elicited by the ordinary processes of the Courts.

FACTS AND ARGUMENTS FOR DARWIN.

(*The Academy.*)

Facts and Arguments for Darwin.—By Fritz Müller. Translated by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S. Illustrated. Post 8vo. London: Murray.

Fritz Muller is well known not only as an excellent observer, and a thoughtful naturalist, but also as a firm believer in the theory of Natural Selection. In this little work, which has been well translated by Mr. Dallas, disdaining any longer to stand on the defensive, he carries the war into the enemies' camp, and brings forward certain facts, which while they offer no difficulty to the Darwinian, seem to him entirely inexplicable on the ordinary theory.

As an instance we may take the fact that, though the Crustacea are on the whole thoroughly aquatic in their habits, and fitted for aquatic respiration, there are some species which live in the air, and in which the mode of respiration is considerably modified.

These species belong to very different families, and as "the separation of these families must doubtless be referred to an earlier period than the habit of leaving the water displayed by some of their members," the arrangements by which they are fitted for aërial respiration cannot have been inherited from a common ancestor, which was probably the case with those adapted for water-breathing. In this manner Müller explains the remarkable differences in the mode by which the respiration is effected in aërial Crustacea. He lays special stress on two cases, occurring in the Grapsidæ and Ocypodidæ, two nearly allied families of Crabs which are in the main aquatic, but possess a few aërial members. These aërial species differ entirely in their mode of respiration, while agreeing "in all the essential conditions of their structure," and he asks why—when the same plan of structure is followed in everything else, in the organs of sense, in the articulation of the limbs, in every trabecule and tuft of hairs, and in all the arrangements for aquatic respiration—there is suddenly this complete difference in the mode of securing a due supply of air.

He also calls attention to the existence of Dimorphism among the males of certain species, and observes that "to the old school of naturalists this will appear to be merely a matter of curiosity. To those who regard the plan of creation as the free [better "arbitrary"] conception of an Almighty intellect, ... it will appear to be a mere caprice of the Creator;" an explanation which he regards as utterly unsatisfactory.

Herr Müller next discusses at some length the developmental history of the Crustacea, which is, he maintains, inexplicable on the ordinary theory, while it is entirely in accordance with that of Natural Selection.

The chapter on Evolution is particularly interesting, and the conclusions arrived at are in many respects very similar to those stated in my memoir on the Development of Chloeon.* In the case of insects indeed he does not explain himself very clearly, since while in one place he says that "there were, I believe, perfect insects before larvæ and pupæ;" in another he expresses the opinion that "the most ancient insects would probably have most resembled the wingless larvæ of Orthoptera;" overlooking apparently the opposition between these two statements.

It is remarkable that Agassiz, while observing that "on peut regarder comme un fait général, de nature à être établi de plus en plus solidement, à mesure que les recherches embrasseront un plus vaste terrain, que les phases du développement embryogénique correspondent, chez tous les animaux vivants, à l'ordre de succession des êtres qui furent leurs représentants aux époques géologiques écoulées," † does not appear to see how strong an argument this is in support of Mr. Darwin's views. Müller brings forward several illustrations in support of the generalisation.

We must not, however, be led into a discussion of this wide and interesting subject, but we cordially recommend Dr. Müller's book to all lovers of philosophical biology.

John Lubbock.

* Transactions of the Linnæan Society, 1863-65.
† Revue des Cours scientifiques, 1868, p. 820.

PARIS GOSSIP.

In Paris there is always some scandal or other before the public, and that of this week is a very big one. A certain Count de B——, happening to go into his wife's room during her absence, saw several letters on the table, and (a very improper thing to do) he read them. He found that they were from Prince de ——, an ambassador, and from three French noblemen, and that they were written in a style of great familiarity. Othello like, he flew into a rage, abused Madame (she was *nee* daughter of a Duke) and fought a duel with the first one of the four he fell in with. The duel led to some remarks in a club which were heard by his brother; and this brother challenged and fought the man who made the remarks. It is said that the Count de B—— means to fight the other three letter-writers. As to the Countess, she protests that she can be accused of nothing more than *legereté* in receiving and keeping the letters. But after the scandal produced, a separation of the two is inevitable; and the friends of the two families are labouring to bring it about without an appeal to the Law courts.

The arrival of Lord Napier of Magdala on the Continent being announced, the French newspapers are inventing stories about him, and here is one of them:—"On his return to India, Lord Napier will take with him one of his orderly officers who served with him during the campaign in Abyssinia, and who on one occasion gave proof of *sangfroid* worth reporting:—During the seige of Magdala, the telescope by which Lord Napier was directing the movements of the troops was broken in two by a piece of a bomb-shell. This orderly officer, who was near his chief, quietly opened his own lorgnette and offered it respectfully to the Commander, and then, like a true son of Albion, stooped down and carefully gathered up the pieces of the broken telescope, which were esteemed as relics by him."

In order to make the French Emperor interesting in the eyes of the people, anecdotes are related of him, but most of them are excessively foolish. One of them runs as follows:—

Some months ago the Emperor was taking a walk *incognito*, accompanied by an officer, also in civil dress, like himself. In an out-of-the-way place was a yard for cutting stone. The workmen were absent, but one of them had left his two handsaws on a stone which he had commenced cutting. The Emperor took hold of the saw and gave two stokes, but while he was engaged in this, the workman came running up furious. "Look here you!" said he rudely, "who gave you permission to touch my stone? Do I meddle with your tools? When you have broken my saw, it is not you that will pay me? O no. Commence by leaving that saw alone, will you; it is not a plaything for a gentleman; gloves are not needed to play with that!" The Emperor smiled, but did not let go the saw.—"Now decidedly," said the man in a menacing tone, "when I tell you to let that alone, *nom de Dieu*, you exasperate me, and I will"—"Uncivil man," said the officer in a low tone, "that is the Emperor." The stone-cutter, much confused, turned red and stammered; "Ah! very good if that is the case! excuse me monsieur! I did not know! As you are the Emperor—continue, and you may saw the whole of the stone, if it pleases you!" The Emperor laughed, but did not profit by the permission. He gave the man a louis, saying, "you acquit yourself at that work much better than I do. Every one to his trade."

From Baden-Baden, where the season is drawing to a close, we have a story entitled the "affair of the necklace," which has been the talk of the town, and presents a curious picture of Parisian life,—the parties concerned in it being Parisians:—"One of our grand dames, who although past forty still preserves the illusion of youth, has under her protection a young *crévé* (dandy) of the first water. This *protégé* often had recourse to the purse of the lady, and as she is gifted with a very stingy husband she soon found it impossible to meet the gambling losses of her favourite. One day with forced tears and forced despair he confessed to a heavy loss at rulette; the dame examined her cash-box: it was empty. However, as she could not make up her mind to abandon him, she addressed him thus:—"The reception season is over; I shall not need my jewels for some time; pawn this necklace, but be sure and return it before winter, that my husband may not suspect anything." Some time elapsed, and the diamonds were not returned—the lady went to the theatre to hear Mdlle. Nilsson in her new piece. What was her stupefaction on recognizing her necklace worn by one of the *impuros*, the most *a-la-mode*. From a particular mark, there was no doubt it was the same loaned to the young man! No doubt of his treachery to his benefactor! The fast-young-man left Baden-Baden next day after a stormy scene with his protectress, who told him plainly—"Bring back my diamonds, or I will tell all to my husband and take the case before the Court!"—*Paris Letter*.

Meeting of the Jockey Club.—A general meeting of the Jockey Club was held at Newmarket on Wednesday, Oct. 13, in the Second October Meeting. Mr. Alexander moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Captain Lane:—"That after the year 1869 all selling races shall be conducted as at present observed at Newmarket, and from that date selling by auction shall be discontinued. Any horse being entered in contravention of this rule to be disqualified from running wherever the Newmarket rules are in force." After a short discussion, the question was put to the vote, and the numbers were—For Mr. Alexander's motion, 14; against it, 5. The motion was therefore carried. Colonel Forester then withdrew his motion on the subject of optional selling races.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION LEAGUE.

The proceedings at the educational meeting held at Birmingham were brought to a close by a public meeting, numerously attended, held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday night, Oct. 13; the Mayor (Mr. Holland) presided.

Mr. George Dixon, M. P., moved the first resolution—"That in the opinion of this meeting the scheme of the National Educational League is the one best adapted to secure the education of every child in the country." The League did not propose to interfere with the existing system where it was effective, but it wished that where voluntaryism and denominationalism had failed there the State should step in—(hear, hear)—that it should be called upon to recognise the highest of all its duties, viz., that of bringing up every citizen to an understanding of the laws which they were bound to obey. He proposed that the schools which the League desired to establish should be maintained in the proportion of two-thirds for the central Government and one-third for the local authorities. The objection of opponents was that the system would kill voluntaryism; but his reply was that it need do no such thing—they would leave voluntaryism alone. Nay, they would do more. They would create half as many more schools as were now in existence. and they would require for those schools a new army of volunteers. What was it, he would ask, that kept large numbers of children out of schools but poverty—poverty of such a degree that they could not appear in the schools because they were too ragged; poverty, meaning that they had not food to eat. (Hear, hear.) So if there should be any excess of voluntaryism wanting employment, let it seek out those children and feed and clothe them. (Applause.) They might depend upon it that so far from voluntaryism being killed by the institution of State schools, it would be utilised, organised, and developed. (Applause.) Sectarian theology was to be excluded from the proposed State schools; but yet they believed there would be as much religion in the system as in nine-tenths of the schools which now existed. (Hear, hear.) If schools were to be national schools, they must be unsectarian. (Hear, hear.) Did they think it lively that a ratepayer would consent to pay an educational rate whilst the children for which they paid were neglected by their apathetic parents, and unsupplied by the benefits which the State had provided for them? It would, in fact, be impossible to collect a school rate under such circumstances. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding the objections, that it would be harsh and un-English, he believed that a system of compulsion might be exercised in a manner completely in harmony with the wishes of the people; and that after the operation of a year or two there would be very few indeed who would not cheerfully and willingly send their children to school. What the League said was that when a parent neglected his duty, the State should step in to act the parent for the innocent victims. (Hear, hear.) It was the State alone which had the power to exercise that duty, and it would exercise it. They had now in Mr. Forster a Minister of Education—applause—who had the will to do so; but he was afraid there were difficulties in the way. To Mr. Forster the members of the League would say, "We have taken upon ourselves the performance of a duty than which none can be higher, the duty of seeing to the education of every child in this country. That duty we will perform with you as our leader, if you will; but, if not, in spite of you." (Applause.)

Professor Fawcett, in seconding the resolution, said—"Perhaps the greatest danger that threatened the movement was the possibility that some might be tempted to accept a compromise. That was the rock that had imperilled so many great movements. (Hear, hear.) Free-trade was endangered by the offer of an 8s. fixed duty. Household suffrage was imperilled by the offer of a £6 rating and £7 rental franchise, and the future of national education in Scotland ran a narrow risk of being wrecked last session by as bad a bill as was ever spoiled by the Lords. (Laughter and cheers.) But he asked that great meeting, representing a great body of the industrial classes of this country, to authorise members of Parliament, who were also members of the League, to say in the House of Commons that nothing would be satisfactory to the people, short of a measure which would impose rates where educational appliances were insufficient, and which would compel the attendance at school of those children upon whom, by their parents, the irreparable wrong was being inflicted, of allowing them to grow up in a state of ignorance. That was a great movement, and it would require hard labour to bring it to a successful issue. Its aim was to raise millions of the people who were sunk deep in the depths of ignorance. It would require the popular support which such vast audiences as that could give it. No one could tell the effect which would be produced upon the minds of our statesmen and rulers by such a meeting as that. It was the privilege of the people to be governed at present by a Prime Minister who was ever ready—(enthusiastic and prolonged cheering)—ever ready to be instructed by the intelligently expressed public opinion of the country—(hear, hear)—and if Mr. Gladstone—(renewed cheering)—had not made up his mind on the educational question yet, nothing was so likely to give clearness and distinctiveness of view and firmness of resolution, as the expression of the opinion of such an audience as that in favour of unsectarian, compulsory, national education. It was sometimes said that the propositions of the League were revolutionary. The League cheerfully accepted the title. It intended to affect a great revolution, because it intended, if possible, to root out ignorance, with its attendant misery and vice and substitute all the self-dependence, all the moral elevation, all the happiness, and all the material welfare which resulted from intellectual culture. Should that revolution be successful, the displacement of the worst tyrant that ever afflicted a nation would not confer greater blessings upon their country. (Hear, hear.) It was almost unnecessary to speak of the moral aspects of the question. It was almost a truism to say that no social reform, no scheme of philanthropy, could produce any permanent effect unless it made the labourer self-dependent. Sometimes it was said that the propositions of the League with regard to compulsion were anti-English. There was something which was not only anti-English but anti-human, and that was the spectacle of millions sunk in such ignorance as if they were living in a heathen land. (Applause.) Anti-English—would the Conservatives venture to raise that cry? They had not passed many measures during the last thirty years; but they justly claimed some credit for passing the Factory Acts, one of the most valuable provisions of which was that which declared it to be illegal to employ any child unless it attended school a certain number of hours every week. By recent legislation, the compulsory educational provisions of the Factory Acts had been extended—though not in a good form—to every branch of industry except agriculture; and it was not generous or fair to a class of labourers who most required State intervention, to permit agriculture to be thus excepted. (Cheers.) Assuming, then, what was true, that the principle of the Factory Acts had been approved by all political parties, it was indisputable that the principle of compulsory education had been accepted. How then could the monstrous anomaly be permitted to continue—that if a parent sent his child to work, education was enforced, but if he were so degraded as not to send it either to school or to work, there should be no interference? Painful facts were daily brought under the notice alike of employers and workmen, to show that without national education it would be impossible for England to maintain her commercial position. (Hear, hear.) Every year the competition of foreign countries became keener. Industry required at present the use of delicate machinery, it required the skilful application of that machinery, it required those moral qualities which made the labourer most valuable, and which enabled him to understand the true principles of trade. Bearing this in mind, it was as impossible to expect that an uneducated country could compete successfully against an educated country as to suppose that a hand-loom weaver could profitably struggle against the appliances of modern mechanical invention. Signs of material wealth were too apt to deceive. Pæans and exultations were sung over increasing imports and exports, but behind all this glitter and show—behind all this evidence of material wealth—there was the ugly—the portentous fact—that one out of twenty of the population was a pauper—(hear, hear)—and there were countless thousands in misery and on the verge of pauperism. (Hear, hear.) For years various influences had tended to stimulate the production of wealth. Free trade, mechanical inventions, extension of the railway system—these were great facts; but did not the contemplation of them lead to the conviction of a great truth which ought never to be lost sight of—that there was something more required to make a nation great, and happy and prosperous, than mere material agencies? The mind, and in that way the morality and social character of the people, must be acted upon. (Hear, hear.) The idea might be extreme or Quixotic, but he did not mean to relinquish it, that the poorest child in the country, if he had the requisite ability, ought to have the very best education the nation could afford—(much cheering)—and he believed this could be attained by a wise administration of our vast educational endowments, which ought to be devoted to the reward of the meritorious, to whatever class and whatever religion they belonged. (Cheers.) He would not give a free education as a matter of right; but no child should suffer from want of education, owing to the poverty of its parents. (Hear, hear.) But he held that the greatest of human responsibilities was incured by bringing a human being into the world, and every parent should feel it as much a duty to give his children education as to provide them with food and clothing. (Cheers.) With regard to the administration of the educational resources of the country, much had already been done by the Endowed Schools Bill which passed last session. The main principle of that Bill was that those endowments should be devoted to reward meritorious students. Therefore, wherever the elementary schools proposed by Mr. Dixon (representing the League) were established, poor boys might advance from the elementary school to the first grade school, and to the second grade school, and thence to the university—(cheers)—and there was no social favouritism there. They never asked at the universities what a man's father was. There were governing families there—what a happy thing it would be if the same remark could be made with regard to English politics. (Cheers.) There were, indeed, still at the universities religious tests and disabilities; but the overwhelming majority of the country had already declared that those disabilities and tests should be completely swept away. (Cheers.) A University Tests Bill—though it was only a half-measure—passed the House of Commons last session. It would not have swept away tests and disabilities, but would have given power to the colleges to sweep them away if they pleased. (Laughter.) This Bill passed the Commons; but sometimes the unreasoning resistance of the Lords was a signal advantage. (Laughter and applause.) He felt profoundly grateful to them. (Laughter.) The one useful work which they performed was to reject a Bill when it was a compromise, and thus give the House of Commons an opportunity of waking up and seeing its true position. (Laughter and cheers.) He ventured to predict that the House of Lords would never see that Bill again—(laughter and cheers)—but next session they would have to express an opinion upon a measure to abolish at once and for ever every vestige to religious test and disability—(loud and prolonged cheering)—and thus make the Universities truly national institutions. But great as was the vista which was opened by the education question, in all its aspects in England, they might perhaps have to render to the sister country as great a service as they had rendered to her by the disestablishment of the Church, and as they intended to render to her by passing a land bill,

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(Much cheering). Undenominational education was a great principle in England, but it was to be still more carefully cherished in Ireland. There was danger that the national school system of that country, which was undenominational, might be imperilled. There was danger that the University question in that country might be settled on a denominational basis, and by permitting this to be done they would do more harm to Ireland, in allowing the ascendancy of an ultramontane hierarchy, than they had done her good by destroying the ascendancy of the State Church. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he said that a complete system of national education would enable the individual capacity of each member to be utilised in the best possible way for the benefit of his country. Many a person there might be, toiling monotonously in the fields, labouring in some deep sunk mine, or carrying out, year after year, some work of mere routine, who—if his abilities had been properly developed—might have executed some work of art, invented some new machine, organized some political or social movement, or produced some literary work, which might have permanently enriched and benefited mankind. There was in life no more melancholy spectacle than that generation after generation should pass away without sufficient knowledge to understand the beauties and wonders with which nature had surrounded them. Could it be right that nature, which had been thus bountiful, should not be appreciated? And was it not strange and sad that some people who seemed to arrogate to themselves the title of religious seemed to care more about the paltry triumph of a creed than about education, which would elevate the people from ignorance which was alike degrading to human nature and antagonistic to moral and material advancement? (Cheers.) Some of those who were willing that the education question should stand still whilst they wrangled about bringing children under the influence of some barren formulary such as apostolic succession—(laughter)—should remember the significant words of the psalmist, when he said, "My people is consumed for lack of knowledge." (Much cheering). The honourable member's speech evoked the greatest enthusiasm throughout.

Mr. Mundella supported the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain moved—"That the executive committee of the National Educational League, be requested to prepare a bill, based upon the principles of the League, for introduction into the House of Commons during the next session of Parliament."

Mr. Alderman Carter, M.P., supported the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

THE INDIAN SALT LAWS.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Oct. 15.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 10.

You might suppose from the silence of the Indian newspapers that nothing of much importance is going on in India. In truth it frequently happens that the gravest questions of internal policy receive little or no notice from the Indian press. The interest taken by the general Anglo-Indian public in Indian politics is slight, and even those newspapers which have the greatest pretensions to be our teachers seem to think it hardly worth while exerting themselves to obtain correct information regarding the progress, in times of peace and tranquillity, of the administration of the government for the condition of the people. You might, for instance, look through the files of our Calcutta papers for the last six months and hardly find a hint of the fact that almost from the time when he arrived in India, Lord Mayo has been energetically pressing forward measures which will affect nearly £6,000,000 of the annual revenue of the State, and which we may reasonably hope will be remembered with gratitude by 100,000,000 of people. There is at last a prospect of seeing one of the opprobria of British government in India gradually removed.

I refer to the Salt Laws and the efforts now being made to mitigate the severity with which they bear upon the people of Northern India. More than the cheap breakfast table to the English artisan would be the lightly taxed salt-cellar to the Indian labourer; and it is to attain this that Lord Mayo aims.

The salt supply of Bengal is not affected by the Salt Laws as the northern provinces are, thanks to Cheshire and to British enterprise, which have practically driven all other than English salt from the market. Salt in Bengal is dear, and the rate of duty high, but the supply is practically unlimited, and the consumption so large that probably no reduction of duty would greatly increase it. This method of providing the salt market is not, however, unattended with jeopardy. With the large imports of foreign salt the local production has been in a corresponding degree reduced, and the great Government salt works of past years are now closed. It is difficult to see how under present circumstances we could meet such a contingency as may any day arise, in which the supply from England might cease altogether, or the price be raised to a height which would be prohibitory. Such a state of affairs might at any time be brought about by a serious foreign war, but apparently the greatest danger we run is that of a large increase in our imports. Should the demand of India for the manufactured goods of England greatly augment, as it is reasonable to expect it will, importation of salt from Cheshire must seemingly diminish; for salt comes to India virtually as ballast, at almost nominal rates of freight. In fact, fifty millions of Bengalees eat Cheshire salt through the operation of similar causes to those which macadamize our Calcutta roads with English granite.

The circumstances of Northern India beyond the confines of Bengal proper are altogether different. If you in England were to determine to raise a revenue of a million by imposing a tax upon coal, would it occur to you to begin by closing all the coal pits in England by prohibiting the local production of coal under crushing penalties, and then to declare that the only coal consumed by the English people should be brought from Belgium under a customs duty, which would give you your annual million? Yet this is very much what the British Government has been doing. An immense tract of country containing fifty or sixty millions of people, and possessing ample facilities for the manufacture of salt at a cheap rate, is compelled to import nearly the whole of the salt which it requires from the foreign States of Rajpootana. The chief sources of supply are some 200 miles beyond our own frontiers. There are, for the most part, no roads; the salt is taxed by every petty chief through whose territory it has to pass; and the result is that a ton of salt, the first necessary of life, the original cost of which was 6s. or 7s., fetches in the nearest British markets a price of from £14 to £16, of which about £8 is the amount of our customs duty. The consequences of this extraordinary system are precisely what might be expected. The people of Northern India do not consume one-half of the minimum quantity of salt consumed in countries where it is cheap and plentiful; and the finances suffer accordingly. From the salt consumed by 70,000,000 of people we collect annually about £1,500,000, taxing it at the rate of 6s. per maund of 80 lb. In the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, where the duty is just half that amount, the rate of consumption is three times greater and the contribution per head to the Government revenue far larger than in Northern India. The hardships to the people caused by the burden thus laid upon one of the chief necessaries of life is doubtless mitigated by the impossibility of preventing the illicit manufacture of salt; and notwithstanding the vexatious interference and tyranny of the officers of customs and excise, to which they are necessarily subjected, they suffer, I daresay, much less than they would do if they obeyed the law. Another result of the system followed in Northern India is this: that we are forced to maintain a customs line in our own territories, stretching right across the continent of India, more than 1,800 miles long; and an army of 10,000 or 12,000 men costing I forget how many lacs of rupees a year, are maintained on this line—"armed," as Mr. George Campbell once wrote, "with iron search forks of the nature of cheese-tasters," ready to be plunged into any suspicious bundle or cartload of goods, and with which they contrive, as you may imagine, to harass all legitimate trade very considerably.

The measures which it is proposed to adopt for the reform of this preposterous system were in contemplation before Lord Lawrence left India, and they have been vigorously pushed on by Lord Mayo. Salt works are to be opened in Oude and the North-Western Provinces under a system of excise. Sultanpoor, the saliferous tracts of which are one of the most important salt sources within our own territory in Upper India, is to be connected by railway with Delhi, from which it is distant about thirty miles; and it is believed that an immense supply of cheap salt will be made available by these means. While thus developing the resources at home, great efforts are being made to facilitate the importation of salt from Rajpootana, the supplies from which in consequence of the difficulties of communication, have been hitherto most imperfectly utilized. The salt lake of Sambhur, about 200 miles south-west of Delhi, on the borders of the native States of Jeypoor and Jodhpoor, is the chief and practically inexhaustible source of salt supply in Rajpootana. This lake is a shallow sheet of water some twenty miles long formed in a natural depression, from which there is no outflow for the drainage of the neighbouring country, the waters of which are saturated with nearly pure chloride of sodium or edible salt. At certain seasons the evaporation of the shallow waters leaves a deposit of salt on its shores and bed, and at these times it almost resembles an Arctic scene with a vast snowy expanse stretching, unbroken for miles. The salt is very pure indeed; and a maund of 80 lbs. can be produced for about threepence. It is evidently highly important that the command of this lake should be in our hands. The property in it is divided between the States of Jeypoor and Jodhpoor, the eastern half of the lake being the joint property of the two States, the western belonging to Jodhpoor only. The manufacture of salt is a State monopoly farmed out to dealers in the commodity, and the revenue from it is partly derived from the upset price put upon it, and partly from an export duty. The fact that the railway which is to connect Delhi and Agra with Bombay will pass close by Sambhur rendered immediate action on our part necessary, for to wait till the line is open would render the salt liable to duties exacted by every petty potentate of Rajpootana through whose territory it passed before reaching our frontier. I learn with great satisfaction that the Maharajah of Jeypoor, who has been for some time past living at Simla for the benefit of his health, has entered into a treaty under which the whole of his rights in the Sambhur Lake will be leased to the British Government on terms that are as honourable and as profitable to him as they are to us. The exclusive right of manufacture and sale is transferred to us on the basis of Jeypoor receiving compensation for the selling price and export duty formerly received, and taking a share in the future profits on any consumption in excess of the present average. No export or transit duties are to be charged on salt removed under a British pass. I hear on excellent authority that a similar treaty is being negotiated with Jodhpoor. Its successful termination will place in the hands of the British Government the whole of the inexhaustible salt supplies of the Sambhur Lake, and will at the same time give two wealthy and influential native States a direct interest in the peace and well-being of a vast number of British subjects. The full advantage of these arrangements will not be gained until the railway communication with Sambhur is complete—probably two or three years hence; but we may reasonably expect that the ultimate benefit to the people of Northern India from these measures will be great; that we shall be able, with absolute gain to the revenue, largely to reduce the present high rate of duty; and that the consumption of salt will cease to be limited, as it now is, by the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient supply.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION.

(*The Academy.*)

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION.—By Dr. Ernst Haeckel. [*Natürliche Schöpfungs-Geschichte.*—Von Dr. Ernst Haeckel, Professor an der Universität Jena.] Berlin, 1868.

FIRST NOTICE.

CONSIDERING that Germany now takes the lead of the world in scientific investigation, and particularly in biology, Mr. Darwin must be well pleased at the rapid spread of his views among some of the ablest and most laborious of German naturalists.

Among these, Professor Haeckel, of Jena, is the Coryphœus. I know of no more solid and important contribution to biology in the past seven years than Haeckel's work on the *Radiolaria*, and the researches of his distinguished colleague Gegenbaur, in vertebrate anatomy; while in Haeckel's *Generelle Morphologie* there is all the force, suggestiveness, and, what I may term the systematizing power, of Oken, without his extravagance. The *Generelle Morphologie* is, in fact, an attempt to put the doctrine of Evolution, so far as it applies to the living world, into a logical form; and to work out its practical applications to their final results. The work before us, again, may be said to be an exposition of the *Generelle Morphologie* for an educated public, consisting, as it does, of the substance of a series of lectures delivered before a mixed audience at Jena, in the session 1867-8.

"The Natural History of Creation"—or, as Professor Haeckel admits, it would have been better to call his work "The History of the Development or Evolution of Nature,"—deals, in the first six lectures, with the general and historical aspects of the question, and contains a very interesting and lucid account of the views of Linnæus, Cuvier, Agassiz, Goethe, Oken, Kant, Lamarck, Lyell, and Darwin, and of the historical filiation of these philosophers.

The next six lectures are occupied by a well-digested statement of Mr. Darwin's views. The thirteenth lecture dicusses the topics which are not touched by Mr. Darwin, namely, the origin of the present form of the solar system, and that of living matter. Full justice is done to Kant, as the originator of that "cosmic gas theory," as the Germans somewhat quaintly call it, which is commonly ascribed to Laplace. With respect to spontaneous generation, while admitting that there is no experimental evidence in its favour, Professor Haeckel denies the possibility of disproving it, and points out that the assumption that it has occurred is a necessary part of the doctrine of Evolution. The fourteenth lecture, on "Schöpfungs-Perioden und Schöpfungs-Urkunden," answers pretty much to the famous disquisition on the "Imperfection of the Geological Record" in the *Origin of Species*.

The following five lectures contain the most original matter of any, being devoted to "Phylogeny," or the working out of the details of the process of Evolution in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, so as to prove the line of descent of each group of living beings, and to furnish it with its proper genealogical tree, or "phylum."

The last lecture considers objections and sums up the evidence in favour of biological Evolution.

I shall best testify to my sense of the value of the work thus briefly analysed if I now proceed to note down some of the more important criticisms which have been suggested to me by its perusal.

I. In more than one place, Professor Haeckel enlarges upon the service which the *Origin of Species* has done, in favouring what he terms the "causal or mechanical" view of living nature as opposed to the "teleological or vitalistic" view. And no doubt it is quite true that the doctrine of Evolution is the most formidable opponent of all the commoner and courser forms of Teleology. Perhaps the most remarkable service to the philosophy of Biology rendered by Mr. Darwin is the reconciliation of Teleology and Morphology, and the explanation of the facts of both which his views offer.

The Teleology which supposes that the eye, such as we see it in man or one of the higher *Vertebrata*, was made with the precise structure which it exhibits, for the purpose of enabling the animal which possesses it to see, has undoubtedly received its death-blow. But it is necessary to remember that there is a wider Teleology, which is not touched by the doctrine of Evolution, but is actually based upon the fundamental proposition of Evolution. That proposition is, that the whole world, living and not living, is the result of the Mutual interaction, according to definite laws, of the forces possessed by the molecules of which the primitive nebulosity of the Universe was composed. If this be true, it is no less certain that the existing world lay, potentially, in the cosmic vapour; and that a sufficient intelligence could, from a knowledge of the properties of the molecules of that vapour, have predicted, say the state of the Fauna of Britain in 1869, with as much certainty as one can say what will happen to the vapour of the breath in a cold winter's day.

Consider a kitchen clock, which ticks loudly, shows the hours, minutes, and seconds, strikes, cries "cuckoo!" and perhaps shows the phases of the moon. When the clock is wound up, all the phenomena which it exhibits are potentially contained in its mechanism, and a clever clockmaker could predict all it will do after an examination of its structure.

If the evolution theory is correct, the molecular structure of the cosmic gas stands in the same relation to the phenomena of the world as the structure of the clock to its phenomena.

Now let us suppose a death-watch, living in the clock-case, to be a learned and intelligent student of its works. He might say, "I find here nothing but matter and force and pure mechanism from beginning to end," and he would be quite right. But if he drew the conclusion that the clock was not contrived for a purpose, he would be quite wrong. On the other hand, imagine another death-watch of a different turn of mind. He, listening to the monotonous "tick! tick!" so exactly like his own, might arrive at the conclusion that the clock was itself a monstrous sort of death-watch, and that its final cause and purpose was to tick. How easy to point to the clear relation of the whole mechanism to the pendulum, to the fact that the one thing the clock did always and without intermission was to tick, and that all the rest of its phenomena were intermittent and subordinate to ticking! For all this, it is certain that kitchen clocks are not contrived for the purpose of making a ticking noise.

Thus the teleological theorist would be as wrong as the mechanical theorist, among our death-watches; and, probably, the only death-watch who would be right would be the one who should maintain that the sole thing death-watches could be sure about was the nature of the clock works and the way they move; and that the purpose of the clock lay wholly beyond the purview of beetle faculties.

Substitute "cosmic vapour" for "clock," and "molecules" for "works," and the application of the argument is obvious. The teleological and the mechanical views of nature are not, necessarily, mutually exclusive. On the contrary, the more purely a mechanist the speculator is, the more firmly does he assume a primordial molecular arrangement, of which all the phenomena of the universe are the consequences; and the more completely is he thereby at the mercy of the teleologist, who can always defy him to disprove that this primordial molecular arrangement was not intended to evolve the phenomena of the universe. On the other hand, if the teleologist assert that this, that, or the other result of the working of any part of the mechanism of the universe is its purpose and final cause, the mechanist can always inquire how he knows that it is more than an unessential incident—the mere ticking of the clock, which he mistakes for its function. And there seems to be no reply to this inquiry, any more than to the further, not irrational, question, why trouble oneself about matters which are out of reach when the working of the mechanism itself, which is of infinite practical importance, affords scope for all our energies?

Professor Haeckel has invented a new and convenient name, "Dysteleology," for the study of the "purposelessnesses" which are observable in living organisms—such as the multitudinous cases of rudimentary and apparently useless structures. I confess, however, that it has often appeared to me that the facts of Dysteleology cut two ways. If we are to assume, as evolutionists in general do, that useless organs atrophy, such cases as the existence of lateral rudiments of toes, in the foot of a horse, place us in a dilemma. For either these rudiments are of no use to the animal, in which case, considering that the horse has existed in its present form since the pliocene epoch, they surely ought to have disappeared; or they are of some use to the animal, in which case they are of no use as arguments against Teleology. A similar, but still stronger, argument may be based upon the existence of teats, and even functional mammary glands, in male mammals. Numerous cases of "Gynæcomasty" or functionally active breasts in men are on record, though there is no mammalian species whatever in which the male normally suckles the young. Thus, there can be little doubt that the mammary gland was as apparently useless in the remotest male mammalian ancestor of man as in living men, and yet it has not disappeared. Is it then still profitable to the male organism to retain it? Possibly, but in that case its dysteleological value is gone.

II. Professor Haeckel looks upon the causes which have led to the present diversity of living nature as two-fold. Living matter, he tells us, is urged by two impulses; a centripetal, which tends to preserve and transmit the specific form, and which he identifies with heredity; and a centrifugal, which results from the tendency of external conditions to modify the organism and effect its adaptation to themselves. The internal impulse is conservative and tends to the preservation of specific, or individual, form; the external impulse is metamorphic, and tends to the modification of specific, or individual, form.

In developing his views upon this subject, Professor Haeckel introduces qualifications which disarm some of the criticisms I should have been disposed to offer; but I think that his method of stating the case has the inconvenience of tending to leave out of sight the important fact—which is a cardinal point in the Darwinian hypothesis—that the tendency to vary, in a given organism, may have nothing to do with the external conditions to which that individual organism is exposed, but may depend wholly upon internal conditions. No one, I imagine, would dream of seeking in the direct external conditions of his life for the cause of the development of the sixth finger and toe in the famous Maltese.

I conceive that both hereditary transmission and adaptation need to be analysed into their constituent conditions by the further application of the doctrine of the Struggle for Existence. It is a probable hypothesis, that, what the world is to organisms in general, each organism is to the molecules of which it is composed. Multitudes of these, having diverse tendencies, are competing with one another for opportunity to exist and multiply; and the organism, as a whole, is as much the product of the molecules which are victorious as the Fauna, or Flora, of a country is the product of the victorious organic beings in it.

On this hypothesis, hereditary transmission is the result of the victory of particular molecules contained in the impregnated germ. Adaptation to conditions is the result of the favouring of the multiplication of those molecules whose organising tendencies are most in harmony with such conditions. In this view of the matter, conditions are not actively productive, but are passively permissive; they do not cause variation in any given direction, but they permit and favour a tendency in that direction which already exists.

It is true that, in the long run, the origin of the organic molecules themselves, and of their tendencies, is to be sought in the external world; but if we carry our enquiries as far back as this, the distinction between internal and external impulses vanishes. On the other hand, if we confine ourselves to the consideration of a single organism, I think it must be admitted that the existence of an internal metamorphic tendency must be as distinctly recognized as that of an internal conservative tendency; and that the influence of conditions is mainly, if not wholly, the result of the extent to which they favour the one, or the other, of these tendencies.

T. H. HUXLEY.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(*Times*, Oct. 16.)

(Sittings in Chambers, before Vice-Chancellor JAMES, Oct. 15.)

THE case of the European Assurance Company, which was opened on Wednesday by the hearing of the counsel for the petitioners, was resumed to-day. The petitioners were Mr. Coupe, a shareholder of the company, indebted for the last call, and Mr. Crawford, a director, shareholder, policy-holder, and creditor. Mr. Glasse, Q.C., and Mr. Millar were for the company; Mr. Serjeant Sargood, Q.C., and Mr. Napier Higgins for the petitioner Coupe; Mr. Dickinson, Q.C., and Mr. Kekewich for the petitioner Crawford; and Mr. Fry, Q.C., Mr. Amphlett, Q.C., and Mr. Whitehorne for policy-holders in the company.

JUDGMENT.

The Vice-Chancellor, in delivering judgment, said—Since this case was first brought before me I have applied my mind to it, and the same reason which induced me to hear it as soon as possible in the vacation—namely, the enormous magnitude of the interests involved and the great embarrassment which the hanging over of a matter of this kind must occasion both to the company and to the persons having dealings with it—induces me now not to defer the delivery of the decision which I am about to pronounce. This case is a novel one in some respects. A petition has been presented by a shareholder—though there are several petitions they are each in substance the same—asking the Court to wind up the company under one of the clauses in the Act of Parliament by which a company may be wound-up—for it is not imperative on the Court to issue a winding-up order—whenever a company is unable to pay its debts, or whenever the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that it should be wound-up. With regard to the payment of debts, there are certain things given as *indicia* of inability to pay debts, followed by the general clause empowering the Court to make the order whenever it is proved to its satisfaction that the company is unable to pay its debts. Now, it is not suggested that the company has been unable to pay its debts in the sense that it has failed to pay every demand which has been made upon it; it is not suggested that it has not found the money to meet everything that has become payable in due course; it is not suggested that it has vexatiously or dishonestly disputed claims for the purpose of not discharging them; and it is not suggested, therefore—at all events, there is no evidence before me—that in the sense of debts actually due within the meaning of the 1st clause of the 80th section of the Act any debt due and payable has not been paid. But it is contended that the company is unable to pay its debts in the sense that it has been obliged to pay them out of assets not properly applicable to them, and that it has only been able to pay its debts in, as it were, a hand-to-mouth way by applying current income to discharge past liabilities, a proceeding which I agree, as has been said in the course of the arguments, would not be justifiable on the part of such a company. The contract with the policy-holder is, that the assets of the company, at the time when the claim is matured, shall be the fund out of which the claim shall be satisfied; and no doubt the taking of all the premiums accruing due after that in payment of past liabilities would be an improper application of the assets. Now, I think that the petitioner has not made out a case at all in any sense of inability to pay the debts within the meaning of the Act of Parliament. I apprehend that Mr. Glasse is right in his construction that the inability to pay its debts must refer to debts absolutely due—that is to say, debts for which a creditor may go at once to the company's office and demand payment. But the case has been put, really and substantially, not upon the ground of actual inability to pay a debt actually due, but upon another ground—a very important point in regard to these companies,—viz., upon the ground of the application of the 5th sub-section of the 79th section to cases which are *ejusdem generis*, or to be governed by some reference to other cases specially provided for—that is, "whenever the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound-up." I agree that that is a jurisdiction which this Court has no more right to refuse to exercise than any other jurisdiction which is given to it by Act of Parliament. The Court is bound to exercise that jurisdiction of winding-up if it is of opinion upon hearing the whole case—not that it is prudent or imprudent—but that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up. And in my view of the law of the case it would be just and equitable to wind up a company like this assurance company if it were made out to my satisfaction that it is, not in any technical sense, but plainly and commercially and absolutely insolvent—that is to say, that its assets are such, and its existing liabilities are such, as to make it reasonably certain that the existing and probable assets would be insufficient to meet the existing liabilities. I take it that the Court has nothing whatever to do with any question of future liabilities, that it has nothing whatever to do with the question of the probabilty whether any business which the company may carry on to-morrow or hereafter will be profitable or unprofitable. That is a matter for those who may choose to be the customers of the company or for the shareholders to consider. I have to look at the case simply with reference to the solvency or insolvency of the company, and in doing that I have to deal with the company exactly as it stood on the day to which the evidence relates—viz., the 31st of December, 1868, which, as I take it, represents substantially the state in which the company stands now. I must take it as if all the business which the company ever intended to do was then done, as if its business were confined to its existing contracts, and it did not mean to enter into fresh contracts. Then, having regard to the state of the assets and the liabilities at that time, I have to say whether it is proved to my satisfaction that the company is unable or will be unable to meet the claims under its existing contracts. Now, it was pressed very much upon me that I was not to regard the subscribed but uncalled-up capital of the company. I was not able to take that view. It appears to me that that is about the first asset which one looks to in testing the solvency or insolvency of a company like this; and I cannot help thinking that this explains a great deal of the evidence given by the actuaries in support of the petition. The evidence of the actuaries is this:—They say, having regard to the length of time which the company has been in existence, and the income which it has received for years on policies averaging nine years in duration, it ought to have had invested a sum, in round numbers, of about a million sterling, at 4 per cent., in order to be in what they call a safe position. I think I am justified in saying that every one of these affidavits is based upon the assumption and theory that this should be treated as a mutual assurance society, having nothing but the insurance funds to be resorted to, and that then in order to put it in a state of what they deem adequate security for an office of that kind having lived so many years, it should at this time have such a fund as that; and they wholly disregard the share capital. One of them, indeed, says he does not regard that at all. Now, I think that kind of evidence which assumes the company to be a mutual assurance society and to have nothing whatever to look to but a fund accumulated from past and future premiums, that it would, therefore, require a sum of one million, and that this company has not a million or anything like it, is very far short of the evidence which it is incumbent on the petitioners to produce to satisfy this Court that there is that insolvency which would make it just and equitable for it to interfere. Passing from the evidence of the actuaries I have to consider that which pressed on my mind for a long time during these proceedings—viz., that the society's balance-sheet itself on the 31st of December, 1868, with the corrections which it appeared to me ought to have been made in it—that that balance-sheet as it stands represents the company as not only being solvent, but as having its whole capital intact, and as having £170,000 besides—that is to say, with £800,000 odd beyond the sum necessary to meet its liabilities. But on the side of the assets there is inserted a sum of £261,000 for the purchase of business account. That item ought never to have appeared there. I am sorry to find it there. I cannot see that it could properly be represented as an asset. It may have been a very judicious investment, but it ought never to have been an investment out of the assurance fund. If the thing ought to have been done, it ought to have been done by calling on the shareholders for capital, and no part of the assurance money should have been invested in buying the good-will of business, and having bought that good-will it certainly ought not to have been put down as an assest available in any sense of the word for the purpose of meeting the liabilities set down on the other side of the account. I, therefore, deduct this £261,000 from the side of the assets. Then, on the other side, it did appear to me for a long time that it would be necessary to add to the amount of the liabilities, which are taken at £312,000, that further sum which Mr. Walker in his cross-examination stated would have to be added to them if the expenses were included, which seem to have reached in the past year to £70,000, a very large amount, which I am told is likely to be diminished. During a considerable part of the hearing I was much impressed with that view, but I do not think it is a sound one. It does seem at first sight a startling thing to say "I take the gross income and I don't deduct anything for the expenses." But then there is force in what Mr. Woolhouse says in his affidavit that these expenses are for the purposes of new business. I am testing now what are the assets to meet the existing liabilities of the company; and if the company were content to say, "We are willing to go on with our existing contracts, only, rather than incur the expense for agents, for offices, and the like, we are content to receive the premiums that are due upon our existing policies and to apply them in payment of our liabilities"—if they were minded to take that course and not to be competitors with other offices for fresh insurances, I do not know why they need take £70,000 a year for expenses, or even incur any large proportion of that sum. I think, therefore, that Mr. Woolhouse has made the true answer that nothing like that amount is necessary; that some reduction must be made in respect to that. If I were to take upon myself to appoint a manager as receiver of the premiums due from the policy-holders, all the policy-holders would have to pay their money—for that is in their contract—without putting the company to any further expense. Then I do not think there is that inaccuracy in the estimate of the liabilities which was first pressed upon me, and I cannot add to it that three quarters of a million, or any great portion of it, in testing the question of solvency. It is also urged on the other side that we cannot take all the £595,000 of unpaid-up capital as available assets, and that the fact that a call for £70,000 produced only £50,000 is a proof that it is not all to be relied on, but I think, in the absence of any evidence of the insolvency of the shareholders, it would be far too wide for the Court to speculate and act upon the assumption that the shareholders are not able to pay that capital which they have undertaken to pay. Therefore it appears to me that, as far as the case now stands, taking the liabilities accruing upon the calculations in this balance-sheet, and taking the assets as including the unpaid part of the share capital, it is not open to any shareholder or any policy-holder to say, "I ask the Court to put an end to all contracts now existing, because I have made out to the satisfaction of the Court that the company would be unable to discharge its liabilities under those contracts when they arise." As to any suspicion of mismanagement, that is a thing with which this Court has, of course, nothing to do. Profit or loss, prudence or imprudence, are matters with which this Court has nothing whatever to do. This Court gives no opinion whether persons ought or ought not to trust the company. It has simply to deal with those matters which are properly before it. The petitioners have failed to prove that which it was requisite for them to prove—viz., that this company is insolvent, and that being so the petition is dismissed with costs.

There were some manifestations of applause on the part of the audience when this decision was concluded, but they were promptly checked by the officers of the court.

In answer to questions from Mr Fry and Mr. Glasse in regard to costs, the Vice-Chancellor said he should give only one set of costs to the opponents of the petition. They policy-holders and the shareholders should, he thought, be regarded as all the same for the purposes of costs.

"DR. CUMMING."

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Oct. 15.)

WE made some remarks last week upon Archbishop Manning's pretensions on his own behalf and on behalf of the Pope whom he serves. We propose on the present occasion to say something of another person who illustrates a different side of the present state of religious feeling. Dr. Cumming, who has been so much before the world of late, presents a strange and mortifying contrast to Archbishop Manning. The Archbishop, at all events, is a gentleman and a scholar, and, wild and monstrous as his pretensions appear to us to be, he seldom if ever is guilty in expressing them of those faults of taste which are common in popular Protestant theologians, and which display an incurable flippancy, coarseness, and vulgarity of mind very suggestive of moral defects, and in themselves amounting, as it appears to us, to something of the sort. These faults are displayed in their fullest development by Dr Cumming. It would, we think, be difficult for any man to have made such an exhibition of himself and of the cause which he injures by his advocacy as he has been making for many weeks past. For some reason or other, perhaps from a certain congeniality of temper, he has always been greatly favoured by the *Times*, which at last, indeed, has come to be infected by his peculiar style. With the help of this powerful auxiliary, he has for several weeks past been swaggering before mankind at large, showing off second-hand and second rate learning, challenging the Pope to fight, and holding himself out to the world as the representative and champion of Protestantism in the manner of a cheap Jack at a country fair. Here am I, John Cumming, the real Protestant hero. Will you, Holy Father, give me a hearing as the representative of the Protestant world? Archbishop Manning, will the Pope burn me, like John Huss, if I go to Rome next winter? Gentlemen and ladies of the Protestant public, please to observe my ecclesiastical Latin. See how civil I am to these dignitaries, chaffing them with elegant freedom, and showing you all the time how completely I am their master at all possible weapons. Could you wish for a more perfect representative of the Protestant faith than I am? Has Protestantism anywhere a writer so elegant, so profound, so amusing on great subjects? Now when a man puts himself forward as the representative of a great cause it is natural to inquire a little into his qualifications, and as we are not disposed to accept Dr. Cumming as the representative of anything whatever except the coarsest form of English religiosity, we propose to give a few illustrations of his claims to the position into which he has gratuitously pushed himself forward. The charges we are about to make against his pretensions are not now made for the first time. They are brought together from articles published between 1855 and 1860 in the *Saturday Review*; but we vouch for their correctness, and challenge disproof of them.

1\. A good many years ago Dr. Cumming published a book called "Apocalyptic Sketches." It was a mere abridgment of Mr. E. B. Elliott's "Horæ Apocalypticæ." It reproduced much of the language and many of the quotations of that writer, without any other acknowledgment than a general and very impudent declaration in the first page of the book that he had little to say which was original, and that he would "beg and borrow from Mr. Elliott all that he could." Under the cover of this, and with no authority from Mr. Elliott, he abridged chapter after chapter of the "Horæ Apocalypticæ," adopting even the quotations from the Bible, and referring here and there to Mr. Elliott as one of several authorities. By this means he compressed Mr. Elliott's four costly volumes into one small volume, many thousand copies of which were sold for his own benefit. Being charged with this by the *Saturday Review* in June, 1856, he wrote a letter to that journal in February, 1857, in which he denied that the book was written for his own profit, inasmuch as "the sum given for copyright went to the repairs of the Scotch Church, which is public property vested in trustees," and from officiating in which Dr. Cumming, we presume, derives part of his income. His answer to the rest of the charge and the reply of the *Saturday Review*, to which, so far as we know, he made no rejoinder, are too long to quote here, but may be easily consulted by any one who cares to do so.

2\. He taught in the same "Apocalyptic Sketches" that since the year 1790 the Roman Catholic power had been advancing. Thus he says—"I believe the Roman Catholic Church is doomed to reach a prodigious but a very short ascendancy. I believe she will set her throne among the stars, that the stroke which precipitates her to hell may be only the more terrific and destructive." In a subsequent publication, called "The End," he argued elaborately to show that Romanism had diminished since the French Revolution. In the "Apocalyptic Sketches" he says, "America is overrun with Popish priests. In that country Puseyism and Popery are rampant, so much so that I see in it the workings of a spirit that is supernatural." In "The End" he argues that Popery is failing in America.

3\. In his various works there occur the following proofs of gross ignorance of matters with which he claimed to be familiar. In "The End" he says—"Unpolite literally means living out of the city." Every one who knows Latin ought to know that unpolite means unpolished. Commenting on the verse, "This generation shall not pass away," &c., he says, "A generation in the sense of an existing people of thirty years was not known to the ancients." Being referred by the *Saturday Review* to passages of Homer and Herodotus, one of which expressly says, "Three generations (*geneai*) of men are a hundred years," Dr. Cumming observed in a later work, called "The Great Tribulation," in reference to the same text, that *geneai* is used occasionally by classical writers in the sense in question, but "*always in Hellenistic Greek* to mean a race, a nationality, a class." The *Saturday Review* hereupon referred Dr. Cumming to Matt. i, 17: "All the generations (*geneai*) from Abraham to David are fourteen generations," &c. We never heard of any answer to this.

Here is another passage:—"Sebastopol the august city. If its ancient spelling was, as I believe, Sebasteapol, my derivation seems most probably the correct one." This combines ignorance of Greek with ignorance of modern history. Sebastopol was founded by the Empress Catherine in 1787 on the site of a village called Aktiar. Its name was an obvious allusion to the Russian plan of reviving the old Eastern Empire.

Again—"Nothing is more usual than to call a people by the name of the river on whose banks their chief capital is built. The Saracens, after their first irruption ceased, settled finally in Bagdad, on the Euphrates." "These Saracens settled in Bagdad, on the bank of the Euphrates, and from that very spot—Bagdad, on the Euphrates—the Turks," &c. His object was to show that the drying up of the Euphrates is a prophetical description of the fall of the Turkish power. Bagdad is on the eastern bank of the Tigris, and not on the Euphrates at all. It is 200 miles above the junction between the two rivers.

In the "Apocalyptic Sketches," Dr. Cumming says that "Napoleon's celebrated codes" were promulgated between 1789 and 1793. Napoleon was hardly known at all till after 1793, and the Code Napoleon was not begun till about ten years afterwards.

In a book called "The Great Tribulation," he quotes a wellknown line of Horace thus—

Rem recte si possis. Si non rem
Quomodo rem.

He thus turns a hackneyed quotation into unintelligible nonsense. In the same work he tells us that "God is not the *Lucretian deity*, all love, all goodness," &c. The Lucretian gods were proverbial for their absolute indifference to mankind. He also observes—"In China the stupid and degraded superstition of Confucius," &c. The characteristic peculiarity of Confucianism is the total absence from it of all reference to supernatural agencies of any sort. As to its stupidity, it has been the creed of the educated part of the largest nation in the world for a length of time greater than that during which any other religion has been in existence.

4\. Dr. Cumming has passed many years in foretelling the approaching end of the world. He has, like all his kind, avoided positive definite predictions for obvious reasons, but the object of "The End," for instance, to say nothing of other books, was to show that in all probability the world was on its very last legs. "The End" was published thirteen years ago, and the world still lasts. In "Redemption Draweth Nigh" he suggested that 1867 or 1868 was to be the eventful year. It is now October, 1869.

5\. The following are specimens of Dr. Cumming's taste:—"It is not the nervous system, it is not electricity, it is not galvanism that gives its pulses to your heart. It is God. Your heart first beats, then it halts; again it beats, and then it halts; then it beats again, and then another pause. It seems to me that during each pause that intervenes between each beat your heart lifts itself up to God, and says, 'May I beat again?' and God says, 'Another beat.' And it asks, 'May I beat again?' and God says, 'Another beat still.'"

In "Redemption Draweth Nigh" Dr. Cumming observes—"I pity from my heart people that are always prosperous, people who have plenty of money, lands, estates, dignities. I pity rich men. I should not like to die a rich man. They have fewest of the seals and tokens of God's favour," &c. The dedication of the book is in these words:—

"To the Most Honourable the Marchioness of Stafford.—Dear Marchioness of Stafford,—I feel it no common pleasure to be allowed to dedicate this work to your ladyship.

"You heard the greater part of this volume in the form of lectures, and, you were good enough to tell me with profit and pleasure.

"I have also often conversed with your ladyship on these glorious themes, and never without advantage from the remarks of a thoughtful mind.

"Permit me, therefore, to inscribe the work to your ladyship as a humble expression of respect and esteem as well as of thanks for your munificent aid, and still more unwearied personal attention to our numerous schools," &c., &c.

These are some of the reasons why we object to Dr. Cumming being regarded as a representative of Protestanism, or of anything else except himself and his admirers.

AMERICAN COMMENTS ON THE BOAT-RACE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE general tone and temper of American comments on the Oxford and Harvard boat-race has been excellent, and it is, therefore, disappointing to learn that a reporter of a Boston journal has obtained from Mr. Loring a statement which in some respects is calculated to excite ill-feeling. We are not at all surprised, and certainly do not complain, that the American crew have persuaded themselves that they rowed a well contested race. The judge has declared that Oxford only won by one length and three-quarters, and no doubt the judge was right. It pleases Mr. Loring to assume that this space represents the whole of the superiority of the Oxford crew over his own, and we need not grudge the satisfaction derived by him from this assumption, which we foresaw would be made by partisans of Harvard, although we did not anticipate that it would be made by a member of the Harvard crew. Speaking as plainly as we should speak if both crews were English, we will say that Mr. Loring must be well aware that this assumption is ill-founded. Mr. Willan has explained the shortness of the final interval between the racing boats by stating that his crew, thinking they had rowed far enough, began to paddle, and ask spectators if they had seen the judge's boat, while the Harvard men were still rowing hard. Thus it happened that a lead of three clear boats' lengths at Barnes Bridge was reduced to three-quarters of a clear length at the winning-post. It has been stated by English observers that the Oxford boat also lost something by the folly of a person in a gig who rowed across their bows when they were near the winning-post. But the reporter of the Boston journal has heard from Mr. Loring that he has heard from the judge that this interruption did not delay the Oxford boat. "He says it did not stop them at all, and he had the very best opportunity for observing." If the point were of importance we should prefer to be guided by the direct evidence of Mr. Willan, who stated in the *Times* of September 2 that "just below the Ship at Mortlake we were as near as I could judge four or five lengths in front, but here a row-boat caused us to lose about a length." Mr. Willan goes on to describe how his crew began to think whether the flag-boat might not have been forgotten; how he himself looked round and could see nothing of it; how he called to people in a boat to know where it was, and how his crew paddled on and eventually came to it, "so far on that we kept grumbling and talking as we rowed along." All this time the Oxford boat was rowing leisurely, as the race was safe, but the Harvard crew were still rowing hard, and it may therefore be readily conceived that they gained considerably. Mr. Willan apologized for entering into a full explanation of how it happened that his boat was only a length and three quarters a-head at the finish. It had occurred to him, he says, that "the next thing we might hear would be that we should have been repassed in a few hundred yards." The Oxford crew have not yet heard as much as this even from the Boston journals, but we should not be at all surprised if the story of Harvard's prowess were to be still further improved in telling. We ourselves anticipated exactly what has occurred—namely, that the race would be represented as a much closer race than it really was. The fact that Oxford only won by three-quarters of a clear length is remembered, while the explanation of how her lead was reduced is forgotten or disregarded. It may be said that the report which appears in a Boston newspaper was manufactured exclusively for home consumption. And indeed we should not have thought of criticizing it if it had not purported to be founded on information supplied by Mr. Loring. The information is given with a particularity which is not a little ludicrous. There was six seconds difference in time between the two boats, "and it can be ascertained by a mathematical calculation that it would take between three and four seconds to row a boat's length." We really must decline to hold Mr. Loring responsible for this statement, for we believe that the Harvard men know at least as much of mathematics as they do of rowing, whereas the statement evidently proceeds from a person who knows nothing at all. If you know a boat's rate of speed, you can find the time occupied from the space pulled, or *vice versa*, by simple arithmetic; and if you do not know the boat's rate of speed, even mathematics will not assist you. The author of the report probably adapted it to the capacity of his readers, and we are unwilling to believe that a student of Harvard could pretend to a knowledge of mathematics like that of him who

Could tell what hour of the day
The clock did strike by algebra.

The author of the report might have made what use he pleased of Mr. Willan's statement after dinner at the Crystal Palace, that "he had rowed many hard races from Putney to Mortlake, but none so hard as the match of Friday." That was a handsome acknowledgment of the merit of the defeated crew, which all Englishmen would adopt in its fullest possible extent. All observers have spoken with admiration of the gallant efforts by which the Harvard men took and kept the lead for the first two and a half miles, but it is merely trifling with notorious facts to pretend that these efforts were the cause of the narrow interval by which Oxford won.

This discussion about the final distance between the boats arises out of a statement in the report that "the Oxfords were as tried after the race as the Harvards"—a statement which surely no rowing-man would dream either of making or contradicting. We are not aware of any means of discovering how tired a boat's crew are after a race, unless indeed it can be done by the mathematics which are relied on by the Boston journal. We could, if we desired to write nonsense, insist upon the fact that the Oxford crew rowed down to Putney after the race, while the Harvard crew, to the disappointment of the crowd, which would have cheered them lustily, did not. How absurd it would be to infer from this fact that the Oxfords were less tired after the race than the Harvards! It is a pity that the reporter did not endeavour to ascertain which crew was the more lively at dinner after the race, and it would have been interesting to know whether Mr. Loring went to bed that night later or earlier than Mr. Darbishire, and how the respective strokes felt next day.

There is, however, one statement in this report which can hardly be due to the invention of the reporter, and if we are to ascribe it to Mr. Loring we must feel regret that he should have made it. There had been statements that the Harvard coxswain omitted to give Oxford the wash when his boat led them. The reporter asks for an explanation of this omission, and Mr. Loring answers "I ordered him not to." Mr. Loring is further represented to have stated that he had an interview with Mr. Willan, and proposed to him that such tricks savoured too much of jockeyism and should not be practised between gentlemen. "He said that it was not very gentlemanly," and Mr. Loring laudably resolved that his crew should so behave that the most captious should not find fault. We have great pleasure in testifying that this resolution was fully carried out. Mr. Burnham steered a very handsome course, and if we think that he gave away some advantages we are quite sure that they made no difference in the result. The reporter goes on to remark that Oxford seem to have changed their minds about gentlemanly behaviour in a race after the interview with Mr. Willan; and Mr. Loring is made to answer "Yes. They evidently did." Now this passage appears to us to convey a double insinuation—first, that Oxford did something which they had admitted to be ungentlemanly; and secondly, that they did something which they had given their opponents reason to think they would not do. It is beyond all doubt that for a considerable distance the Oxford boat was directly in front of the Harvard boat, and some surprise was expressed that the Harvard boat remained without any apparent effort to escape from the worst place they could occupy. The expediency of any rule or understanding beyond this, that fouling is to be scrupulously avoided, appears to us to be extremely doubtful. As nothing was said as to any understanding in reference to this race, we assume that none existed. We cannot, of course, know what may have passed in conversation between Mr. Willan and Mr. Loring, and we think it would have been better not to have referred to such conversation if it had no definite result.

We suppose that Mr. Loring could not help having an interview with this reporter, or at any rate that he could not help the reporter stating that he had had it. We hesitate to hold Mr. Loring responsible for all that has been stated in his name. The result of the interview between Mr. Loring and the reporter may please American readers, but to our taste it is decidedly disagreeable. It presents a marked contrast to all other American comments that we have met with upon this race, and if we did not think it a product of exceptional acerbity, we should see in it a strong reason for having no more such races for the future. We will add, that if an Oxford crew should visit America, and if, as is quite possible, it should be beaten, we do not think that the English press would enter into long discussions of the causes of defeat. For ourselves, we should be content with a proverb current on the Turf, that "the first horse in is the first horse."

TAZA BA TAZA.

[Translated in the measure of the original from the famous Persian song of Hafiz.]

Singer, O sing with all thy art
Strains ever charming, sweetly new!
Seek for the wine that opes the heart,
Ever more sparkling, brightly new!
With thine own loved one like a toy,
Seated apart in heav'nly joy,
Snatch from her lips kiss after kiss,
Momently still renew the bliss!

Bring me wine, silver ankled page,
None now remains my cares t'assuage,
Quickly! that I my cup may fill,
And drink for aye the brimming rill!
Life is but life and pleasure's thine,
Long as thou quaff'st the quick'ning wine;
Pour out the flagon's nectary wealth,
Drink to thy mistress many a health.

Thou who has stolen my heart away,
Darling, for me thy charms display;
Deck and adorn thy youth's fresh bloom,
Use each fair dye an i sweet perfume.
Morning's soft breath, when passing by
My fairy's bower, this message sigh,
Strains from her Hafiz fond and true,
Strains still more sparkling, sweetly new!

—*Punjab Times.*

ONE of the French papers reports that the journeymen butchers of Stettin have lately been on strike. The strike was not caused by any desire for an increase of salary or for a diminution of working hours, but they objected to a practice which prevailed among the master butchers of addressing them as "Thou" and "Thee" It appears that this practice as from superior to inferior has existed from time immemorial in the corporation of butchers. It is, however, objected to at Stettin, and a compromise has been effected The master butchers urged that it was far more lowering to the self-respect of the journeymen to receive the tips which it was their habit to give them on New Year's Day than to be addressed by the familiar epithets which had given so much offence. They, therefore, proposed to give up the system of making presents to their men and to address them in future as "You. This arrangement gave satisfaction to all concerned, the journeymen returned to their work, and the masters are quite consoled for the privilege they have lost by the pecuniary advantage they have gained.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 13/16d. do.
" 3 do.		1s. 11 5/8d. do.
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On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 7/16d. do.
On Ireland	do.	
On Paris	do.	1s. 11 5/16d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11 5/16d. do.

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The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 8th November 1869.

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Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

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2	do.	1/11 1/2	"
1	do.	1/11 7/16	"
On demand		1/11 3/8	"
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Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

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Bombay, 6th November, 1869.

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PAPER FOR SALE.

PRINTING:—Royal 18 to 28 lb., Super-royal 28 lb., Double Royal 36 and 40 lb.

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Forbes Street, 6th October, 1869.

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Whitewood and Redwood ½ by 6½ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 3,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

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Among the varieties are the following:—Cape Early Knole Kole, Do. Flat Dutch Drumhead Cabbage, Do. Brunswick Do., Do. Sugar loaf Do., Do. Red Dutch Drumhead Cabbage for Pickling, Blood Red Beet, Cauliflower, White large Drumhead Cabbage, and Cos Lettuce, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of the previous consignment of Garden Seeds from England remains on hand, for which early orders are solicited.

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A neat and light English-built Buggy on C. springs by R. Neas, Longacre.

A light curricle with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure by Pearce and Countze, Longacre with two harness saddles.

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A nearly new small self-driving or park Phaeton on C. springs with moveable driving box by Lewis.

Four second-hand Dog-carts.

A nearly new single horse four-seated Phaeton with moveable shutters.

And also,

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Mail Phaeton by E. Ketserton with a set of double harness.

The above to be seen at a day's notice to the undersigned.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, collins patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by R. Ness, Longacre.

Also,

2 new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

Just Landed.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 first-rate miniature brougham by Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London. Price Rs. 80 to 100 & 225.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

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Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

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Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

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One second-hand cab buggy, on C springs by James Henderson, Glasgow.

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1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

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LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.—Throughout the year, whether summer heats or wintry chills rule the atmosphere, these remedies are alway applicable, and will never fail to reward those sufferers who give a trial to their efficacy. This Ointment is invaluable for the relief of the many accidents which happen to children: chafes, cuts, burns, pimples, and boils are instantly relieved and speedily cured by it: all external inflammations, carbuncles, whitlows, sprains, and erysipelas are restrained in their onward course by this cooling unguent and conducted to a thorough cure. Assisted by the purifying powers of the Pills, Holloway's Ointment works wonders in healing old ulcers, and effectually skins over those chronic sores on the legs which make existence miserable.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of HANDSOME HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, Buggy, Horse, and Harness complete.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., of ALBERT GERDES, Esq., proceeded to Madras, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 6th November, 1869.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms in Apollo Street, on Saturday next, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., an assortment of kerosine lamps, a few articles of furniture, pictures in frames, clocks and time pieces and a variety of other Sundry articles.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, T. cloths, Dhoties, scarfs, &c.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One mahogany Thurston's slate biniard table with lamp, balls, cues, marking boards, &c., complete; can be inspected at the English Hotel, No. 8, Military Square, Fort.

A few barrels of Tennent's pale ale.

Guinness's stout in quarts.

Madeira in cases.

Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each.

Cases of Castilion brandy.

English white towels of sizes.

Boxes of fresh brown bar soaps.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th November, 1869.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Wednesday, the 10th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M. at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, as grey madapollams, T. cloth, lawn cloth, colored prints and chintz woollen cloth and domets.

2 cases Gigum 28 to 29 inches.
1 do. Madras handkerchieves.
1 do. Panama cloth.
1 do. Crepe do.
1 do. Chally do.
4 do. Woollen do.
6 do. rich gilt frames.
2 do. toys.
1 cask of cheese and butter stands.
2 cases saddlery consisting of:—bridles, snuffle bridles with bits complete, stable head collars, snuffles, and snuffle reins.
1 do. Riding and driving whips.
1 do. Glass door knobs and panorama flower vases.
2 do. Sodawater, lemonade, and ginger beer powder
4 do. Ruby magenta color.
1 bale 45 inches domestics.
1 case mo·ias
8 do. plate glass of sizes.
On account of the concerned—
300 boxes claret.
100 do. best brandy.
On account and risk of Morarjee Premjee.
2 bales 7 lbs. grey shirtings.
2 do. 8½ lbs. do.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, a palanquin-shape office shigram, horse, and harness, &c., at Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road or Race Course, Byculla.

This day, Wednesday, the 10th inst. at 1 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road or Race Course, Byculla, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman no longer requiring them—same consisting of rich cut glassware, a handsome blue and gilt dinner set, dessert breakfast and tea services, plated dish covers, curry dishes, tea set cruet pickle and liquor frames bread basket, butter pot, toast rack waiters, a mahogany case of a set of best electro plated spoons and forks for 12 persons, boxes of dessert and fish knife and forks table and chamber candlesticks, set of cutlery, &c., carved blackwood furniture, consisting of round, pier and other tables, dining drawing-room, easy, and rocking chairs, a English walnutwood drawing-room suit, consisting of 2 sofas, 2 easy and 6 drawing-room chairs, lady's work table, chiffoniers, tea poys, book stand, half-back sofas, flower stand, plated 3 lights hanging argand and handsome solar lamps, English and French 15 and 8 day clocks flower vases, table ornaments, carpet, pictures, a blackwood four-post bedstead, camp cots, child's cradle, dressing and washing tables, mahogany dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, cook-room and dispense articles, books &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A serviceable palanquin-shaped office shigram with a good fleabitten hardworking horse and harness, complete.

No catalogues and the property will be on view. 4 days before the day of sale.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE HALL.

MAHALUXMEE. BREACH CANDY.

AUCTION SALE.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 11th day of November 1869, at the hour of 4 in the afternoon, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to public auction on the premises, all that magnificent property situated at Mahaluxmee, known as FRAMJEE HALL, together with the extensive grounds appertaining thereto, and described in the Deeds as follows:—

All that piece of land called Conyachavur Dongery Parachy and Boricham Varcinnick, situate at Mahaluxmee, without the Fort walls of Bombay, together with the messuage, bungalow, stable and premises erected and standing partly thereon, and on the leasehold land next described, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement in all 13,859 square yards or thereabouts, of which one portion being freehold and admeasuring 7,543, square yards or thereabouts, is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by hilly ground now or formerly belonging partly to Cowasjee Hormusjee and partly to Nowrojee Meerjee, on the west by public road leading from the Breach, on the north by land of the said Nowrojee Meerjee, and on the south by the garden now or lately belonging to Madhoba Hurrychundjee, the land is entered in the Collector's Books under No. 334, and the buildings are assessed under No. 53, Breach Candy Road, and the other portion all that piece of hilly ground being the upper part of the eastern side of the hill called by the name of Mahaluxmee Dongry, held on a renewable lease for ninety-nine years, at a monthly rent of Rs. 100, at Mahaluxmee aforesaid, containing 5816 square yards, more or less, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the property now of lately of Goolbai, widow of Jehangeer Byramjee, on the west by the properties now or lately of the said Cowasjee Hormusjee, Rustom Framna, and of the said Nowrojee Nanabboy Framjee, on the north by the property now or lately of the said Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and on the south by the property now or lately of Mahadoba Hurrychundjee and Maneckjee Dadabhoy Sawyer.

The situation of this property is one of the finest that could be desired, being upon an eminence open to the sea, and to the invigorating westerly breezes—FRAMJEE HALL is too well known to require much description, but an inspection of its capacious halls and dormitories will amply reward a visit. The style of its architecture and the appliances for the comfort of occupants and the adornment of the premises generally are the best that the experience of modern talent could devise. It commands a delightful view; on the west across the sea to the horizon, and on the east, north and south over a variety of charming scenery here and there ending only with the distant mountain ranges.

The house would suit admirably for a club or place of public reception, the latter much needed on emergencies both by Government and the public, in the one case for the occupancy of the Rulers of the Country on visits of ceremony to Government, and in the other case for meetings such as those of the Philharmonic Associations, for Conversaziones, Evening Assembles. As a private residence scarce another in Bombay can be compared with it.

N. B.—For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on the Tank Bunder.

About 200 superior Teak Squares, in convenient lots to suit purchasers.—

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, piano, Tiger Rifle, &c., No. 280, Middle Colaba

On Tuesday, the 16th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will submit to public auction at the above address, the household furniture, &c. belonging to R. J. Abraham, Esq., changing his residence, consisting of the usual articles of porcelain and plated-wares to be found in a well appointed household, handsome blackwood couches, pier tables, chiffouiers, teapoys, card and writing tables, toilet and wash stands, settees, chairs, cots, bedsteads, cheval and toilet glasses, &c., all of irreproachable design and workmanship, elegant triluce hanging argand lustre with cut brilliant pendants, a fine selection of pictures and drawing-room bijouterie, one of Schroder's celebrated grand square pianofortes of exquisite tone, and elastic touch, a superb piece of furniture, a magnificent never-failing tiger rifle, by Blesset, a bull board and quoits, a Ship's Croquet set, complete.

A few dozen very choice dry sherries.

AT 2 P.M.

A capital buggy, of light draught and attractive appearance,

Serviceable single harness.

A goat and some sheep.

N. B.—Catalogues will be available, and the property will be laid open for inspection from Saturday, the 13th inst.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs Crawford & Co. beg to announce that they have received instructions to offer to public competition, at their rooms, on Saturday, the 20th of November next (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), the undermentioned House and Landed Property:—

Messrs Crawford & Co. invite the attention of investors to this very valuable property.

Persons desirous of building residences will find here an eligible opportunity as the land at Chinchpoogly (admeasuring 47,799 square yards) contains some of the finest sites in the island.

The ground occupies an elevated and healthy position, open to every invigorating breeze that is wafted from the ocean on the west, and commanding extensive views of the harbour on one side and the distant hills of Worlee and Mahaluxmee on the other.

Land situate at Mahim in the Island of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 542, containing by admeasurement 5,43 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east by a public road, towards the west by the oart of Joseph De Cruz, towards the north by the property of one Sudanund Gunpatjee, and towards the south by the property of one Succaram Wittoba.

Inam land situate at Parell, containing by admeasurement 34,590 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east partly by the property of Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq. and in other part by the property of Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq. towards the west by the Parell Road, towards the north by the property of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, Esq., and towards the south by a road leading to Lowjee Castle.

Inam land situate at Chinchpoogly, containing by admeasurement 47,799 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esq., towards the west by property formerly of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, Esq., towards the north partly by the property of one Raghoba Gustnajee and in other part by the property of Ruttonjee Ardaseer Wadia alias Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esq, and towards the south by the property of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esq, together with the 3 messuages thereon, known as "Barr's," "Cresswell's," and "Hope's" bungalows.

Land situate at Byramjee Homejee Lane or Street, on the west side thereof, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east by the said Byramjee Homejee Lane, towards the west by the property of Motleebai, widow of the late Jehanghir Nusserwanjee Wadia, Esq., towards the north by the property of one Sudasew Wishwanath, and towards the south by the property of the late Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esq. together with the messuage thereon, assessed under No. 10.

The lands above described will be divided into building plots and offered for sale in lots, particulars whereof, and conditions of sale, may be obtained at the Offices of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, and the offices of the Auctioneers, Marine Street, Fort.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

On Tuesday the 16th instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder.

150 Teak Squares.

COFFEE ESTATES.

On Wednesday, the 8th December, at the hour of 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to auction sale at their rooms, the following very eligible agricultural investments.

Firstly—All that well known coffee estate called the "Pendurang" estate situated in the coffee district of north Wynaad, brought forward to a high state of cultivation and well worthy the attention of experienced planters.

ALSO

Secondly—All that equally desirable or if any thing it may be considered somewhat better property situated on the neighbourhood of the foregoing called the "Cama estate."

ALSO.

Thirdly—A tract of vacant land in the district of Tirhoot.

Further particulars of these fine properties will shortly appear.

BANDORA HILL.

HOUSE TO LET.

From the 1st December to the end of March next.

The house belonging to Messrs. C. & J. Hormusjee situated in favorite part of the hill, close to the beach and quite open to the sea breeze, next to the house at present occupied by Mr. Brooks, rent Rs. 100 per month.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A new English Dog cart in perfect order with everything complete and a set of English harness.

The property of an Officer.

A grey Arab charger stands 14-2 age 6 years—believed to be sound—very powerful and a good pigsticker goes also in harness.

Bombay, 10th November 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

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